FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MAY 1, 1854. [NO. 1926.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE

THIS Institution will commence its third Session on the 2d Monday in January 1854. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no school in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d classes $12. Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98*tf

HARRINGTON'S
MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.

JESUS HARRINGTON, Principal.
Miss ANN MARGARET McEACHIN, Teacher in the Female Department.
M. M. BROOKS, Assistant in the Male Department.

THE Second Session of this School opened January 9th and will close June 2d.

Reports respecting Scholarship and Deportment will be sent out biennially, and no Student found to be of a bad character can remain in the Institutions.

A course of Religious Lectures will be delivered before the Students.

Board at from $6 to $7 50 per month.

Tuition in both Departments—$8, $10, $12 50, and $15 per Session. Extras—Music $17 50; Drawing, Painting, French, and Embroidery, $5 each.

For further particulars address the Principal at "Evans's Mills."

Carlinton, Feb'y 1, 1854. 68*t2Ju

WANTED,

A TEACHER to take charge of a small Classical School near Elizabethtown, Bladen County, for a term of one year, to commence immediately. References required as to good moral character and scholarship. Inquire at this Office.

Nov 26, 1853. 48-tf

NORTH CAROLINA EDITION.
MITCHELL'S
INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.

COWPERTHWAIT, DESILVER & BUTLER,
BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,
253 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.

HAVE the pleasure of announcing as now ready, the North Carolina Edition of Mitchell's Intermediate Geography.

This Work contains, in one book, quarto form, a description of the present state of the world, and its five great divisions, *America, Europe, Asia, Africa* and *Oceanica*, with their several Empires, Kingdoms, States, Territories, &c., illustrated by more than 40 colored Maps and numerous wood cut Engravings.

The North Carolina matter of the work was prepared expressly for the use of the Schools of the State, by C. H. WILEY, Esq., State School Superintendent. This part of the work is illustrated by several fine wood Engravings, and by a large and very excellent Map of the State, colored in counties, and exhibiting clearly and faithfully, all the new Counties, Railroad Lines, &c., &c. Full and interesting Statistics of the State are given according to the census of 1850, and no pains have been spared to make the Work valuable, not only as a school-book but for general use in families.

The entire work is unquestionably the most convenient and reliable geographical manual now published. It may be obtained of the publishers in Philadelphia; E. J. Hale & Son, Fayetteville; of H. D. Turner, and W. L. Pomeroy, of Raleigh; E. W. Ogburn, Greensboro'; of Cushings & Bailey, Baltimore; of McCarter & Co., and E. H. Lane, Charleston, and of Booksellers generally.

April 1. 86*6

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,
April 15, 1854.

THE Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at the Bank, on Monday the 15th May next, at 12 o'clock M.

W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

STRAYED

FROM the undersigned, about the 25th March, a Bay Horse, seven or eight years old, medium size, having marks of the harness, particularly on the back. He is probably in the upper part of Cumberland or in Moore County. A suitable reward will be paid for his return to me at this place.

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

April 17, 1854. 88-3t

NOTICE.

IN surveying my Lands on Rockfish and Beaver Creek, I find that some one or more person or persons have committed sundry trespasses on my lands, cutting and hauling off my wood and pine timber, and boxing my trees for turpentine.

This is to warn all persons from trespassing on my lands in any way whatever, as I am determined, on obtaining the necessary proof, to prosecute all such persons as may disregard this notice.

E. BOWNE.

April 21, 1854. 90-3*4w

P. J. HOPKINS, } (WM. H. RYAN.
P. BURT HULL, } (THOS. W. ATKINSON.

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
No. 258 BALTIMORE STREET,
(Opposite Hanover Street,)
BALTIMORE.

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving their SECOND STOCK of Spring and Summer GOODS, embracing a great variety of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Summer Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.,

all of which were selected with MUCH CARE, and will be sold on accommodating terms EXCLUSIVELY AT WHOLESALE.

Orders will be filled with care and warranted to give satisfaction.

April 17, 1854. 88*1m

Temperance Convention at Lumberton.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION will be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on Monday Evening, 8th May next, (being Monday of the Special Term of the Superior Court.) Those favorable to the cause are invited to attend.

MANY CITIZENS.

April 15, 1854. 88*3t

COTTON YARNS.

A LARGE LOT SUPERIOR BRANDS, for sale at lowest Factory prices.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

April 17, 1854. 88*1m

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, 1854.

MORE PLANK ROADS.—The citizens of this town can never cease to felicitate themselves upon the fact that they were the first, South of the Potomac, if not South of New York, to build one of those roads which are so emphatically the People's Roads. They undertook and have completed the longest Plank Road in the world, that to Salem, 120 miles. Their example has been followed, in other parts of this State, and in other States.

We have pleasure in learning, from a letter from a gentleman of Mocksville, that $9,000 were subscribed last week, and $3,000 were known of as to be subscribed, for a road from Mocksville to the Yadkin, 10 miles; and $9,200 subscribed in Lexington in one day, which has since been increased to $12,700, for the road this side of the Yadkin. The object is to connect the road with the F. & W. road, east; and it is expected that west of Mocksville it will be extended in the direction of Hamptonville and Wilkesborough to the mountains. It will thus penetrate a number of the most productive counties in the State.

Speed the good work!

Since the above was in type, we have seen a letter from an influential merchant of Lexington, whose feelings are all towards Fayetteville, and who wishes to connect Mocksville and Lexington with this place by the completion of the above Plank Roads. He writes earnestly and intelligently on the subject; states what has been done there, and asks whether Fayetteville will aid in the work, or will leave Mocksville to form a different connection, which has been already offered to her on advantageous terms, and thus divert her trade elsewhere.

We respectfully suggest, that the matter is worthy of the attention of the F. & W. Company, and that, notwithstanding engagements already entered into, a small amount of individual subscriptions would be made here if applied for.

A meeting is to be held at Walser's Mills, in Davidson, on the 6th May, which any friends of the work from this place are invited to attend.

CORRECTION.—A story has obtained currency in some of the papers, that Gen. Dockery had given, some years ago, $10,000 to Wake Forest College to relieve it of its embarrassments. The statement is an exaggeration. We have ascertained, by inquiring from a source perfectly reliable, that Gen. Dockery has, from time to time, at various times, given sums of $100, $200, &c., to an aggregate amount of from $1000 to $2000, for the relief of that Institution, which had to struggle through long years of poverty and embarrassment before it attained to its present condition of comparative prosperity. It always had a fast friend in Gen. Dockery, and he manifested that friendship by such contributions as he could reasonably make. The large amount of $10,000 is more, probably, than the General ever had at one time in his life; and to have *given away* that amount, therefore, would not only have been imprudent, but impracticable, for one of no more means than he possessed.

We beg to put a stop to the story and substitute the *truth*, which is sufficiently creditable to Gen. Dockery, though it is not surprising that it has been magnified in this case as in almost all others.

We are indebted to the Weldon Patriot for the following statement:—

"As for the schools and colleges of other denominations, Gen. Dockery has always been their friend. When many years ago, application was made to the Legislature for a charter for Davidson College, (a Presbyterian Institution,) it was opposed by Hon. Wm. B. Shepard, Hon. W. W. Cherry and others, and about to be refused, upon the ground that it was sectarian. General Dockery was for it, he saw that without a strenuous effort on the part of its friends it must fail, and he determined to save it if he could.

He therefore advocated it in an able speech which many persons will bear us out in asserting, secured the charter. He rose modestly and in feeling language said:

"Mr. Speaker: from my earliest youth, I have had to lament the want of an education. Thrown upon the world with this weight, this disadvantage, hanging like an incubus upon me, and unaided by any of those fortuit as circumstances, that sometimes come like beams of light to cheer man's pathway here, I have a right to know, and *do know*, how great a misfortune it is, to be denied the advantages of an early education. I have met with many difficulties, many obstacles, and though it is now too late for me to turn back and take a fresh and better start, I am determined that the rising generation shall have the benefit of my experience, and while I have a voice to raise at all, it shall be raised at all times, and under all circumstances for the education of the youth of our State."

He went on and delivered an able speech upon the subject, and at its close Col. Cherry and others who had opposed the application became satisfied, turned, voted for it, and it was granted.

A RESOLUTION TO WHICH ALL WILL AGREE.—We believe that even Edgecombe county, after resisting for years the Common School system, and refusing to receive the money allotted to it by the State, finally gave way, and now receives its share of the Fund. Among the resolutions adopted by the Locofoco Convention, was the following, which did not appear in the Wilmington Journal, from which we copied:—

"10. Resolved, That our present system of Common Schools ought to be fostered by the Legislature, and its efficiency increased, until the blessings of Education shall have been afforded to all the children of the State."

N. W. Woodfin, Esq., is again the Whig candidate to represent the Buncombe Senatorial District in the Legislature.

MR. BRAGG ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—It is asserted by those who know more than we do of the antecedents of the Locofoco candidate for Governor, that he has always opposed Internal improvements in North Carolina. The assertion is strengthened by the well-known fact, that, *as a party*, the Locofocos have, until very recently, generally opposed appropriations for internal improvements. There have, it is true, always been a number of honorable exceptions, but the great body of the party has uniformly opposed such appropriations, until the eyes of the people were gradually opened to the pecuniary advantages to themselves, and to the importance to the character of the State, of a liberal system of public works. They are now consequently generally in favor of such a system, and we rejoice to know that they are. But what evidence have we that Mr. Bragg has changed *his* mind on the subject? that he does not still hold his anti-internal improvement opinions? Is such evidence to be found in the resolution on the subject adopted by the Convention which nominated him? We think not. The resolution may or may not express his sentiments. But even if it do, it is but a cold, half-hearted expression. It puts its approval of State aid upon the ground that the State is already committed. As if the Convention had said, —The State having already gone into the system, and ventured a million or two of money, (against our wishes,) we think it necessary to go still further, in order to prevent the loss of that already contributed.

That such is the spirit, or rather the want of spirit, of the resolution, the reader will see by examining it as follows:—

"5th Resolved, That it is our earnest wish and desire to see the resources of North Carolina, agricultural, mineral and commercial, fostered and developed, and the State having already entered upon a system of internal improvements, to that end, and made large investments with that view, it would, in the opinion of this convention, be politic and proper for the Legislature from time to time, to extend such further aid in the completion of the works already undertaken, and the extension of the same, as a just regard for the means and resources of the State will prudently allow."

But besides the resolution, we have what may be deemed a semi-official statement by the Wilmington Journal, whose Editor was at the Convention, and on the Committee which prepared the resolutions. That paper says,—

"For his [Mr. Bragg's] position upon internal improvements we refer our neighbor of the Herald and others to the 8th Resolution passed by the Democratic Convention. This resolution is not simply the expression of the opinions of the Convention, to which Mr. Bragg's assent as a candidate might perhaps be regarded by some as a mere matter of form; but it is *known* to be the expression of Mr. Bragg's own personal opinion; for this statement we have the authority of such gentlemen as Hon. Asa Biggs and others who are well acquainted with Mr. Bragg, and who very recently conversed with him upon this subject. We hope that our neighbor's fears are somewhat quieted on this score. And now when we are on this subject and have mentioned the name of Mr. Biggs we may further add a statement made by that gentleman in regard to his own position upon internal improvements which had been misunderstood. He had been represented as opposed to all internal improvements, which was a misconception of his views. He was not opposed to internal improvements; and never had been. He had simply opposed certain schemes he considered inexpedient and wasteful of the public money and not calculated to build up a proper State system."

We confess that this does but confirm our fears of the original hostility, and present half-hearted support, (if support it may be called,) of both Mr. Bragg and his endorser, Mr. Biggs. These gentlemen, according to the above exposition, altogether agree in their views of the subject. Well, Mr. Biggs admits that he had been represented as opposed to *all* internal improvements. He denies that he was, but admits that he "had opposed certain schemes." Well, *if he had told what schemes he had supported*, his denial might have been entitled to some consideration. But if a public man, as Mr. Biggs has been, in the Legislature and out of it, is known to have opposed every measure of internal improvement ever proposed to him, and never to have suggested a single one that he would support, how can he be regarded otherwise than as an anti-internal improvement man?

Such are the appearances presented by Mr. Bragg and his endorser, by their previous course, by the resolution of their Convention, and by the explanation, by authority, of the Journal.

The friends of internal improvement are entitled to a more decided friend in the Gubernatorial chair than Thomas Bragg.

Gifts.—Keep clear of Gift Concerts and "enterprises." They are like distribution schemes by the General Government. The "enterprise" men take twice as much for tickets as they distribute in "gifts;" the General Government, in case of distribution, would take twice as much back in taxes.—*Wil. Journal.*

What a set of fools the people of the Western States must be, who, year after year receive millions of dollars worth of lands and still cry for more in spite of double taxes!

A bad illustration altogether, Mr. Journal! The "gift concert" men charge you for a chance at the gifts and then give you pinch-beck. The General Government gives the Western states the lands for nothing and throws in the survey. And as for the double taxes of which the Journal speaks, that paper knows as well as we do, that with a tariff yielding a large yearly surplus and no probability of a reduction of that tariff, its talk about resort to additional taxation is all gammon.

Will the Journal explain to us how it is, that millions of acres can be given to the Western States without additional taxation, when the moment *North Carolina* asks to share in the distribution constantly going on, she is told that if she takes any of the land she must pay back twice its worth in taxes?

GEN. DOCKERY IN THE EAST.—We have very cheering accounts, verbally, by letter, and by the newspapers, of the impression made by our candidate in the twenty counties or more which he had visited up to the first of this week. We learn that the Whigs of that region promise him and themselves, to give him a better vote than any Whig has received within the last four years. "The indications are decidedly favorable."

The Plymouth Villager closes an account of his speech in that place as follows:—

"Upon the whole, General Dockery is looked upon as the very man to serve the interests of the whole people, and in August next, the East will roll up a vote for him unprecedented in our history. Every body who heard the General are well pleased with him and his principles; both Whigs and Democrats speak of him in the highest terms of commendation; and we can assure his friends everywhere, that the right spirit prevails, and that he is receiving the warmest reception ever tendered to any former candidate. We have stated the case fairly, and left much that might be said, and actually exists, in favor of General Alfred Dockery, the next Governor of North Carolina."

STEALING THUNDER.—As we expected, all the glory of Captain Bragg, the hero of Buena Vista, is appropriated by the Locofocos to plain Thomas Bragg, Esquire, the lawyer of Northampton. But we did not know until this morning, that the President of the Locofoco Convention had started the game. In the Wilmington Journal we find the official proceedings, in which the closing speech of Mr. Rencher is given in full, and there we find the following specimen of thunder stealing:—

"The very name of BRAGG is a tower of strength, and if in the hottest of the fight you should begin for a moment to doubt of success, you have only to call upon the gallant BRAGG for "a little more grape" and the VICTORY IS OURS."

That is, when you find that Thomas Bragg cannot be elected upon his own merits, swear that he is the man that gained the battle of Buena Vista, and the thing is done.

MR. RENCHER'S SPEECH.—In the proceedings of the late Locofoco Convention we find a speech by the Hon. Abram Rencher, in which occurs the following paragraph:

"Very different, gentlemen, is the past history and present position of our political adversaries. That party in 1841, being then in power in both houses of Congress, published what they called a *Whig manifesto*, which was to make plain what was before considered somewhat doubtful Whig principles. It was a Whig creed, and what was it? It consisted of a Bank of the United States with the strongest powers—a high Tariff for the protection of Northern manufactures—Internal Improvement by the Federal Government—Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands—abrogation of the veto power in the Constitution—and a general Bankrupt law for the payment of debts. This was a Whig chart for a Whig administration, and you may thank the people for their honest condemnation of these principles. Otherwise, instead of that prosperity which now gladdens our country everywhere and rewards industry and enterprise, we should have been borne down by them, and these Whig measures would have hung like an incubus upon the onward and glorious march of our model republic. Democratic principles and democratic measures have rescued us from such a fate."

As Mr. Rencher was a whig member of Congress in 1841, his assertions as to the action of the whig party may meet with credence, and it is therefore somewhat important that his erroneous statements should be corrected. And taking his points as they come,—

We find that the Whig "manifesto" of 1841 recommends no *such* Bank Bill as he asserts. But we do find that the Whig Congress of 1841 passed two Bank Bills, *and that Mr. Rencher voted for both of them!*

No *such* tariff Bill as he speaks of was recommended in that "manifesto." But a Tariff bill was passed in that year by the Whigs, *and Mr. Rencher voted for it!*

No *such* recommendation as Mr. Rencher describes on the subject of internal improvements was contained in that manifesto; for from its beginning to its end *there is not the remotest allusion to the subject!*

Land distribution *was* recommended, and a bill for that purpose was passed, Mr. Rencher voting against it. Why, we know not, but scarcely from any opposition to the principle, as he was elected as *a Whig*, advocating *Whig* measures, and distribution was one of the leading Whig measures of that day.

No *such* recommendation as to the veto power is contained in that "manifesto," the recommendation being to *limit*, not to *abrogate*, the veto power.

A Bankrupt Bill was passed by the Whig Congress of 1841 and became a law, Mr. Rencher voting against it.

To resume, Mr. Rencher voted for the Bank Bills and Mr. Tyler *vetoed* them. Mr. Rencher voted against the Distribution and Bankrupt Bills, and Mr. Tyler *signed* them. That is, Mr. Rencher voted with the Whigs for the bills which Tyler vetoed, and Mr. Rencher voted against the bills which Tyler approved, and then deserted the Whigs and went over to Tyler, with whose acts Mr. Rencher's votes disagreed upon nearly all the leading measures of the day!

So much for the accuracy of Mr. Rencher's statements. He will find out before long that it is dangerous for a man who has deserted his party to abuse, not that party, but its measures, which old documents are apt to show were supported by himself.

Singular Challenge.—A celebrated sporting gentleman in Mobile, Ala., has offered to bet $500 that there is not a man in the State who can drive six cats in harness—the meeting to take place when and where the parties agree upon.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, April 25.—The Arabia has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 15th.

The news is interesting.

Advices from Madrid state that the Spanish Government has made prompt reparation for the Black Warrior outrage.

There has been no fighting either by sea or land.

The Prussian and Austrian Governments are negotiating.

It is reported that the Russian expedition has succeeded in opening the ports of Japan.

Liverpool Market, April 15.—Cotton was in good demand from the trade which was freely met by holders at an advance of 1-16 to 1-8d. Sales of the week 40,000 bales.

Breadstuffs show an advance of 6d; on wheat 1s. Flour—Ohio 39s.

GEN. DOCKERY.

We had the pleasure of hearing this gentleman address the people in Kinston, on Saturday last, an account of which is given by "Tuckahoe" in another column. We can assure our friends at a distance, that his speech was one of so thoroughly sound, practical and unanswerable a character that it proved entirely satisfactory to all the Whigs, and nearly so to the democrats, with a very few exceptions of the latter. He has made a very decidedly favorable impression in that county. Several of our friends who had heretofore been apathetic and lukewarm are now ardent and enthusiastic. He will obtain every Whig vote; and several prominent Democrats who have heretofore worked hard for party, but who feel at liberty to do their own thinking, cannot, in justice to themselves and the State, agree to sustain Mr. Bragg, the Democratic candidate, with his opinions of the all-important question of the public lands, nor yet the two-faced, india-rubber, express-nothing resolutions on this subject.

Davy Reid obtained majorities in this county of 222 and 259. If their nominee now gets a majority at all, it will not be from present indications, more than one-half that number.

We have never had a candidate with whom the people were more pleased than Gen. Dockery. We wouldn't begin to comp for the Whig vote for him, simply because he will get much more. Rely on that.—*Golds. Tel.*

The East.—We can assure our Western friends, from all the information we can gather, that the East is right side up and determined to do her duty in the present contest for Governor. Gen. Dockery will receive her cordial and enthusiastic support and no fears need be entertained of her. From every quarter we receive the most cheering accounts of the General's progress and August the fourth will tell a tale that will sound awfully upon the ears of the unterrified Democracy of the Good Old North State.—*Weldon Pat.*

The "N. Y. National Democrat" has the following *hard* hit at the Secretary of the Treasury,—

"It may be gratifying to those who deplore the influence of Mr. Secretary Guthrie over the President, to know that the former gentleman is now on a visit to Kentucky, where he has been summoned as a witness in one of the Courts. He is to look after some malcontent Democrats also, thus accomplishing two purposes under one plea. If the President could muster nerve sufficient to leave Mr. Guthrie in the congenial employment of raising donkeys, we know not what vast benefit would result to the Democracy and the Administration. The experiment is at least worthy of trial."

A certain French engineer on a late visit to Sinope, upon examining some of the wrecks, gave as his opinion that the missiles used in the destruction of the Turkish vessels were of novel invention, and unlike anything hitherto used in warfare. Some of the spars from the dismantled ships were dispatched by him to the French commander, to be duly examined by persons of experience in matters of this nature. Among those present was the captain of one of the frigates, who had, under Louis Phillippe, formed part of the Council of the Marine. At sight of the fragments sent for examination by the engineer, he was struck with the remembrance of an invention offered to the minister while he was in the bureaux of the marine, and which was rejected at the time, as its employment in war would be contrary to the laws of humanity and honorable warfare. The invention was due to the chemical researches of a M. Fortier, who calls it, in his programme, the *boulet asphyxiant*, and was discovered in the year 1839. Upon Fortier's offer to communicate the secret to the minister of Marine, he refused to accept it, alleging the great number of means for the destruction of human life already existing, and there, it seems, the matter ended. In 1842 another proposal was made of the same invention, registered in the archives of the Marine as Fortier's "*boulet as phyxinant*," no longer, however, made by the inventor, but a M. Champion, an individual well known in the annals of Paris life, who had lost and won many fortunes—who had been *fermier des jeux*, speculator on the Bourse, an *enfant de la balle*—in short, one of those who deem all means of gain lawful where all have equal chance.

The offer was again refused, upon the same pretext as before, and nothing more was heard of the affair until it became known that M. Champion had repaired his broken fortunes in Russia. Captain B——, who had seen the specimens which Fortier deposited at the Marine in 1839, declares the effect to have been precisely the same as that visible upon the shattered spars of Sinope. The programme of Fortier's invention describes it as liquid fire burning under water, and destroying life by suffocation in all who happen to be within a certain distance of its explosion. The observation made by Captain B—— at the end of the report, which has been sent home, is this: "If the Emperor of Russia is really in possession of this deadly element of destruction, the combined navies of the whole universe would be powerless against him."

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, at the residence of David Gee, Esq., on Wednesday evening the 26th April, by Rev'd Adam Gilchrist, Mr. D. W. AYRE, of Bennettsville, S. C., to Miss MARY ANN JONES, daughter of the late Henry L. Jones of this town.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.—April 26th, Strs Fanny Lutterloh and Rowan, with boat Brooklyn in tow, and goods for G McNeill, T S Lutterloh, G S Deming, A Coats & Co, G W I Goldston, J Patterson, King, Hege & Co, D & W McLaurin, J H Sanders & Co, Meroney & Burkhead, Ray & Pearce, J H Pritchett, J A McColeman, Boner & Crist, H A London, T J Johnson, J Harman, Jones & Lett, H & E J Lilly, P P Johnson, C T Haigh & Son, J W Baker, A H Whitfield, C S Poe, C D Nixon.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION AT ROCKINGHAM.

In pursuance of notices extensively circulated, a respectable portion of the citizens of Richmond County assembled in the Court House at Rockingham, on the 18th inst., being Tuesday of County Court, to consider the propriety of a prohibitory Liquor Law.

Dr. P. W. Stancill was called to the Chair, and Louis H. Webb was appointed Secretary.

After the objects of the meeting had been sufficiently explained by the Chairman, on motion, a Committee, consisting of George B. Wetmore, Robt. J. Steele, Sr., and John C. Beman, Esqs., was appointed to draft Resolutions expressing the sentiments of the meeting.

During the absence of the Committee, Rev. Ira T. Wyche was introduced, and ably discussed the question of Prohibition, at the conclusion of whose speech, the Committee returned, and through their chairman reported the following preamble and resolutions:—

WHEREAS, The Liquor Traffic is a fruitful source of crimes and wretchedness, is a great social and political evil, and therefore is a grievance requiring redress by the Legislative power; and whereas, the citizens of Richmond County view with interest the progress of the Prohibitory movement in other States of this Union, and sincerely hope that the respective Legislatures of them all, will adopt some means constitutional, just, and practicable, to remove or to diminish the evils of Intemperance; and, whereas, the propriety of a Prohibitory Liquor Law is now occupying the attention of the people of North Carolina, in whose welfare we are more deeply concerned:

Resolved, Therefore, that in the opinion of this meeting, the passage by the next General Assembly of a Law, relieving from the evils of the Liquor Traffic, those communities, at least, in which it is regarded as a nuisance, would be just and expedient, and would afford dissatisfaction to no reasonable man.

Resolved, That as we believe the Liquor Traffic is a nuisance to the people of this County, we respectfully petition the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, to prohibit entirely the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, as a beverage, in Richmond County.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn, it be to re-assemble at the same place, on Tuesday, the 18th day of July next, again to consider the subject now before them; and the citizens of the County generally are invited to attend.

Resolved, That the "Spirit of the Age," and other Temperance papers, and the Newspapers in the town of Fayetteville, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

Walter F. Leak, Esq. moved to amend, by substituting for the second Resolution the following:

Resolved, That the Legislature of North Carolina, is hereby respectfully petitioned, at its next session, leaving it to be determined by the Citizens of Richmond County, whether or not Intoxicating Liquors shall be sold among them, for any other than mechanical, medicinal, or sacramental purposes.

Which was adopted.

The meeting was addressed by Rev. Robt. S. Ledbetter, Walter F. Leak, Robert J. Steele, Sr., and George B. Wetmore, Esqs.

The Resolutions as amended were then adopted without a dissenting voice, when the meeting adjourned to Tuesday the 18th of July next.

PETER W. STANCILL, Chairman.
LOUIS H. WEBB, Sec'y

4200 acres of Land for sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw Mill in good running order, with Hotchkiss Wheels lately put in, and a never-failing stream. A first rate two-story dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.

There is a large quantity of good Swamp land, some already under cultivation, and a large body to clear.

The place is healthy, water good, and good society in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.

P. L. CROMARTIE.

Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 8, 1853. 44*tf

Foundry and Machine Shop.

NEW MARKET FOUNDRY COMPANY are prepared to fit up two, four, and six horse-power Threshing Machines, both portable and stationary; Straw Cutters and Corn Shellers, &c. We are also prepared to furnish Mill Gearing, Saw Mill Irons, &c., at short notice. We solicit a share of patronage. All orders addressed to the subscriber at New Market, Randolph county, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

Worth & Utley are our Agents at Fayetteville, where our Straw Cutters may be seen, and other information given.

JOSEPH NEWLIN, Agent.

March 1854. 84-3m*

"EAGLE HOTEL" FOR SALE.

I AM authorized by the owner of the Eagle Hotel, at Chapel Hill, to offer it for sale. Miss Hilliard, who has been in possession of it for about twenty years, desires to retire to a more private life.

This Hotel is probably as good property of the kind as is to be found in the State. Its income for several years past has ranged from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars a year; and at present is rather beyond the latter amount. As buyers will probably examine the property for themselves, any further description here is unnecessary.

Possession will be surrendered on the 10th of June, if desired.

For further information, address the subscriber at Chapel Hill, N. C.

SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS.

April 14. 88*3m

LOST,

ON the Centre Plank Road, between the second Toll House and Daniel Love's, a small black morocco Port-Monaie, with between $20 and $25 in money,—principally $1 bills, three $1 bills, and one $5 bill on some Bank about Washington City,—with some silver change. There were two Gold Finger-Rings in it, and my Plank Road Ticket. There were some papers in it, with but one note of value as I recollect,—that is on Thos. Pemberton, for $13 and some odd cents, date not recollected. I will give $5 for the Pocket Book and its contents. Any person finding it will please leave it with Mr. Love or at the Observer Office.

W. B. JORDAN.

Pekin, Montgomery Co., April 7. 86*4t

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday night the 21st of January last, a NEGRO GIRL by the name of Susan, aged about 23 years, five feet 3 or 4 inches high, copper colored, thick lips, and broad upper teeth. Said girl was raised in Robeson county. I will give twenty-five dollars for her confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get her, and twenty-five dollars for any proof that will convict any person of harboring said negro.

JNO. O. DANIEL,
Westbrook's P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

March 4, 1854. 76*tf

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

Our readers will enjoy the following sketch of a long speech of Senator Thompson of Kentucky upon that iniquitous measure, the Homestead Bill. Mr. Thompson's exposition of the intention and effects of the Bill is clear, convincing, and withal very amusing:

Mr. Thompson of Ky. said the amendment was intended to extend the grant made by this bill not only to all Americans and foreigners now in the United States, but also to all foreigners who may come here, upon their filing a declaration of intention to become citizens. To the bill, and especially to this amendment, he was entirely opposed. In the other end of the Capitol it had lately been declared that a proposition to give lands for the support of those unfortunate people, the insane, who by visitation of God were unable to provide for themselves, was un-constitutional; but the Senator from Ohio finds no such difficulty in the proposition to give homes and lands to all the vagabonds, paupers and criminals which the arm of public justice or political events compel to come to our shores and to the idle and lazy loafers of our own country. He had thought of moving to recommit this bill, with a view of making it more equal in its bounties. It it be right and just to give lands to the landless and homes to the homeless, why not give money to the moneyless? If anything like justice or equality be intended, why overlook the mechanics, the professional men, and all others who know nothing of agricultural pursuits? Why shower all this bounty upon those who can follow agriculture? He had always understood that the public lands were solemnly pledged for the payment of the public debts. If this were so, he would like to know how they could be legally taken while under mortgage, and given away to persons who were aliens in language and blood—to loafers at home. He wished to know any good cause for offering this bonus to all those foreigners who seek American shores—to all those who leave their country, perhaps for that country's good, or who leave it because they are somewhat liberal, yet not liberal enough to fight for liberal principles and institutions. Why offer this bonus to all the lazy, idle, good-for-nothing loafers at home, who never had two hundred dollars to buy a farm because they were too idle and lazy to work for it? What good effect could be accomplished by selling the public lands to such people? To get them to go there and settle upon the lands, you must say to them, here is a nice little farm for you, go and take it. We know you are too lazy and worthless ever to be able to buy one, or keep one when it is given to you. For that reason we will cover it with a sort of bankruptcy to continue forever. You need not be afraid to take it; neither the sheriff nor the constable shall ever lay his hands upon it. It is forever to be bankrupt to your creditors. [Laughter.] And it is men to whom such inducements have to be held out that are to till up, occupy and become communities of new States. What nice communities they will be, the vagabonds and criminals from Europe and the loafers of our own country. [Laughter and applause.] This bill was unjust for another reason. It was a discrimination in favor of paupers and idlers against the hard working and industrious pioneers who have cut down the forests, paid for their lands, and settled the Western States. The industrious American pioneers have been made to pay for their lands, and it is given away to the criminals, ragamuffins and paupers of the world, who are now flying and will fly to this country like buzzards to a carcass, which they will stick to till they eat it up. [Laughter and applause.] No President of any party under any circumstances or vicissitudes, in any extremity or emergency, from Washington to Pierce, has ever brought himself down to recommend any such measure as this. He objected to it as a financial measure. All Europe was to be engaged in a contest such as the world never saw, and the United States would have need of all its resources and means, to prevent becoming involved in it, or being in it to maintain their rights. Was this a time to squander the public lands as bounties to the outcasts of creation? The action of the House with respect to public lands might appear strange. First they passed this bill giving away all the public lands, and then passed another bill graduating the price of what they had already given away. It was evident that they did not mean this bill should become a law. It was a popular measure to be talked about, very well designed to secure the re-election of some whose chances were otherwise doubtful. It was a measure calculated to please the cross roads, bar rooms and whiskey boys, and its passage there would do no harm, for the house expected that the good sense and propriety of the Senate would check it. [Laughter.] He said from newspapers there were propositions pending to buy whole regions of territory. What for? Was it to pay for it and then give it away? Another war might follow, and it was better to keep all this land, and vote it away, as was done before, in bounties to old soldiers. In these days there was a universal desire to acquire territories; there was hardly an old fashioned Whig left who did not want to annex all Canada, or swallow one or more whole States of Mexico. If they could not get them one way they wanted a fight. Now-a-days, the American people had become so bellicose that they much resembled a certain kind of men who seemed to think that they would spoil about the head and shoulders unless they had a fight on hand. [Laughter.] This land, when acquired, had to be paid for either in purchase money or in the War expenditures. Why was it to be given away? How did this proposition affect the old States—the old thirteen? How did it affect Massachusetts and all New England? Though many things had occurred causing differences between New England and the old Southern States, still the recollection of Lexington, and Concord and Bunker Hill were unextinguished. Though the old Puritan notions about Slavery and other matters had not kept up with the progress down South, yet the Revolutionary reminisences were not forgotten. Obstinate and perverse, (addressing Mr. Everett,) as you are, we love you still. You were obstinate and perverse to England before you came here; you were obstinate and perverse towards her after you got here, and you have been pretty much opposed to your own Government ever since. [Loud and continued laughter.] How does this bill affect the descendants of those Puritan fathers whose blood secured the independence of this nation? Under its policy they are told they shall have none of the public lands for railroads, for churches, for their deaf, dumb, blind, insane; for schools or school houses. They are to have none of the proceeds of its sale; they are to derive no benefit of any kind from it; but they are further told that while none of you shall have any of it, we will give it to some Hessian whose ancestors butchered yoars for hire in the days of the Revolution. [Applause.] We will not give it to your people for schools or school-houses, but we will give it to some Dutchman with such a high back and feet so broad that it will take three generations to lick him into the shape of an American gentleman. [Loud continued laughter and applause.) The old States, by the policy of this bill, will be entirely excluded from the public lands. The people of one half of them will be told, when they desire to go there, "You can't come in—you're tainted with negroes." Was this just; and if not just, why this radical change in the system of administering the public lands? Those proposed changes were somewhat periodical—devised by some person or another for political purposes, to build up for an approaching Presidential election a new party, a German party—it may be with its centre at Cincinnati or Louisville, and they are to control and govern the American people, and require the public lands to be given away to their countrymen. It was the boast that this was an Anglo-Saxon people; but like another Anglo-Saxon people, who had for a long time been ruled by a half crazy breed of German kings and queens, was there not danger that this German party would rule this nation? De Tocqueville said that the United States would never have a great man for President again; that the understrappers would prevent any great man whom they could not rule from becoming President. These understrappers had prevented and would prevent such men as Clay, Webster and Calhoun from becoming Presidents. They sought some fool whom they could manage and control. It was this aspiration after the Presidency that led to all such measures as this. If the Constitution had contained a provision that no man who once reached Congress should ever hereafter turn his eyes to the other end of the avenue, this Homestead bill would never have been heard of. Like prudent men they would husband their back lands, and as their own sons and daughters grew up they would divide it off among them, to be held by them and their descendants forever; but when men once think of the Presidency—when once they see the purple and look towards the White House, they cease to be same men.—[Laughter.] Their heads go round and round as if afflicted with a vertigo, and in their disordered imaginations originate all kinds of extravagant propositions. At such a time, one of them, whose boast formerly would have been that he was an American, would be going about declaring his father was an Irishman and his mother was a Dutchman. [Loud laughter.] Though a man knowing but little and caring less about religion in any form, he may be seen going around the country making the sign of the cross and muttering most unintelligible jargon to catch the Catholic vote. [Laughter.] If not doing this, he will be seen talking to the foreign population, cajoling them for their votes, promising them a land for nothing, like the old fellow who promised our Savior all the kingdoms of the world if he would fall down and worship him, when in truth the old rascal had not a single foot of his own to give away. [Loud applause and laughter.]

A Senator—who do you allude to?

Mr. Thompson—Of course, I don't mean any one here. (Laughter.) If you think my remarks applicable to any one, name him, and I will except whoever you may name. (Laughter.) Supposing a Territory—Nebraska, for instance—to be settled by a population only induced to go there by such a bill as this—what a confusion of tongues will be there? Men of all the nations of the world, perhaps combining within their number an amount of degradation, idleness, and crime and villainy, which, if centred in any metropolis, would destroy a nation—however pure and powerful. Suppose a member of the Senate should go there to settle—they would meet him with astonishment. They would naturally exclaim: "You are an American! How did you get here?"—(Laughter.) "What made you come here?" (Laughter.) "Who did you murder in Kentucky, that you had to come to this place?" (Laughter.) "What did you rob or steal in New York, that forced you to leave there?" (Applause and laughter.) Was this the way to raise up and people the new States of this Union? He was no Native American. He was not hostile to foreigners. He was willing they should come here and enjoy all the rights and privileges the Constitution and the laws afford them. He had no objection to any man because he was of foreign birth. He rejoiced to see the gallant patriot and honored statesman from Illinois in the Senate of the United States, and approved of that law which allowed him to hold that office, though of foreign birth. He rejoiced also to see in the Senate that able man from Louisiana, a member of the tribe of Benjamin, and of a race so long bitterly persecuted. But he was opposed to holding out a bonus to worthless criminals from all parts of the world to come and take our lands. He would suggest to Presidential aspirants a word of caution—great men were not now elected, generally, for that office. There was Mr. Polk—he was chosen, to say the least, accidentally. He was dead, and of him he would say nothing. Then came General Taylor, a gallant old soldier and good citizen, and tolerable President, though not over much of a President. (Laughter.) The next was Mr. Pierce. Perhaps it would not be fair to strike him at this time, as the Senate well knew he was busy in determining whether a man who was now right on one platform, but formerly not right on the Buffalo platform, was entitled to any equality in the division of the spoils. (Laughter.) The greatest religio-politico question he ever heard of was that which now engaged the attention of the President and his party, which was whether the prodigal son who had returned to his father saying he had repented and then partook of the fatted calf, had in reality returned because of his repentance, or because his father had, in the shape of an office, a fattened calf to kill. (Loud laughter.) Gentlemen having aspirations to the Presidency should remember that such selections as these could never have been anticipated; as it had occurred so it might again. They should therefore not press forward too boldly; let them all sit down quietly and rest contentedly in peace, and who could tell but that some of them might be so unfortunate at some day as to be taken up and made President. (Laughter.) Such measures as this would help no man's chance. He repeated his objections to the bill, and said that though opposed to the exercise of the one man power generally, yet if this bill passed, and Pierce should veto it, he did not know but that he (Thompson) would support him for the succession in 1856.

Methodist Church Case.—We understand that the Opinion of the Supreme Court in this case was delivered by Mr. Justice Nelson, yesterday, and that the decision is upon all points in favor of the Church South. We further understand that this decision not only establishes the right of the Church South to a proportionate share of the common funds and property, but also declares the division of the Church to be a valid act, and that the two divisions South and North are equally legitimate. It may not be improper to state, in addition, that Judge McLean did not sit in this case.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The Brigadier's foreign appointments have been wonderfully unfortunate. Most of them have been in a difficulty of some kind or other ever since they reached the scene of their diplomatic labors. Some of them have been forced to fight, others are unable to speak the language of the people among whom they are sent—most all have made themselves ridiculous in some way or other, and none of them appear to understand their business. The whole batch had better resign, come home, and give place to men of ability and education. It is an absolute disgrace to the country to be represented at foreign Courts by such an unqualified and ignorant set.

RAIL ROAD IRON

An interesting debate occurred in the Senate a week or two ago, on the bill reported by the committee on Finance (by Mr. Badger,) to allow a credit for the duties on imported rail road iron; and on a substitute for the bill offered by Mr. Douglas proposing to remit all duty on such iron imported from July 1, 1853 to July 1, 1857.

Mr. Evans. I choose to say that I very decidedly prefer the amendment proposed by the senator from Illinois to the substitute reported by me from the Committee on Finance. I think it has every recommendation; it is briefly stated, and I do not see that it can produce any material inconvenience. In the first place, it applies to railroad iron which is to be used for rails, and to no other species of railroad iron. In the next place, it applies to that railroad iron which is imported in such a condition as that it can be laid down without further manufacture. In the third place, it proposes a suspension for three years of the acts of Congress levying duties, and by giving it a retroactive effect, it becomes, in effect, the proposition which the senator from Illinois submitted last Congress, giving a suspension of these duties on railroad iron.

I think it has manifold advantages. In the first place, as he has said, our revenue is now ample. To give a credit, in the terms proposed by the substitute, upon the importer or company giving bonds for the payment of the amount of duties and interest, is to give nothing to the company except the mere delay of payment; but, under the provisions of the senator's amendment, there will be a real, beneficial encouragement extended to this great and important enterprise. There is scarcely a possibility that within three years the government will need the revenue derived from the duties on railroad iron for any of the purposes of the government. Confining the suspension to that short period, we may be sure that no injury will be done to the government; and it in the mean time any change shall take place which makes it necessary that the government shall receive the advantage of revenue upon imported railroad iron, as the senator from Illinois has said, we will have nothing to do at the expiration of the time; but the duties will be levied as if this act had not passed.

It seems to me, with the treasury overflowing, that this is as small a benefit as Congress can be expected to extend to these great enterprises all over the country, which tend so much to the prosperity, not only of individual portions, but to the advancement, the connexion, the cultivation of intercourse, the exchange of commodities, the establishment of good feeling, and of united, patriotic friendship among the different members of this great confederacy.

In reply to a call upon him by Mr. Badger, Mr. Hunter, chairman of the Finance Committee, gave his assent to the substitute of Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Seward inquired what was the revenue last year from railroad iron?

Mr. Hunter. The amount of duties on iron manufactured for rolling and other purposes was $1,000,000; and most of it was for railroad purposes.

Mr. Seward. If the honorable senator from North Carolina [Mr. Badger] will introduce a bill giving a credit for, or even suspending the duties upon railroad iron to be imported for the benefit of the railroad which he has under his especial care, I will vote for it with the greatest pleasure in the world. I will do so because I think that railroad a very useful and necessary work. I think in the country where it is to be made that it requires and ought to receive some favor at the hands of Congress; and I am free to say that I would vote for that as an exception to a general policy, which I cannot adopt.

Mr. S. went on to argue that the bill would render the rail road iron manufacture in this country uncertain, perhaps unprofitable. That the condition of Europe was such as to render it uncertain whether the surplus in our treasury will not be diminished. That the very shadow of these events has produced fear and panic in all the commercial circles of the continent. Stocks have become depreciated, and are quoted now at nominal prices, and without sale. They will be forced home upon us, for a time at least, whatever may be the final result in its bearing upon the interests of this country. We see already that the country feels the approach of a pressure pregnant with some bankruptcies. No one can tell how many. Good, well-established stocks have fallen last week in expectation of war in Europe from five to seven per cent., and the fall is only just begun. That the imports have diminished, and are likely still further to diminish, and the revenue will consequently fall off.

Mr. Rusk said that he was preparing a bill to settle difficulties in regard to carrying the mails upon rail roads, by providing a grant of six sections of public land for every mile of double track rail road hereafter to be constructed, provided the road will carry the mail free of charge.

Mr. Badger. Mr. President, the plan suggested by my friend from Texas [Mr. Rusk] is a very large one; and I do not know but that when he brings it forward, I shall be entirely in favor of it; but I hope he will not embarrass this bill with it. This bill is by no means necessarily connected with his proposed plan. They are independent measures, and each may be adopted, or one may be adopted without the other, so far as I see, without any necessary inconvenience.

Now, sir, my own position is this: I have always believed both in the power of Congress, by duties, to protect the domestic industry of this country, and in the expediency of Congress exercising that power within reasonable guards; or, as General Jackson expressed it, I have always been, at least for many years past, in favor of a "judicious tariff," and it has never been my fortune yet to meet with any man in or out of Congress who was not. But, sir, I confess, if the only operation of a "judicious tariff" is to impose burdens upon a State that scarcely ever receives anything from the country, and if the effect of that system is to postpone the consideration of a small bill, which proposes no exclusive benefit to that section of the country, but is, as it ought to be, impartially applicable to the whole country, I shall begin to doubt very seriously whether a "judicious tariff" is a judicious thing to be supported by a representative of North Carolina.

Messrs Pratt, Weller, and Bell opposed the bill; and Mr. Douglas supported it.

Mr. Badger. It has been asked what difference can it make as to the North Carolina railroad, if the amendment proposed by the senator from Illinois should be adopted, whether the bill passes now, or a month hence. I answer, none in the world. But we have another alternative. Suppose that the proposition offered by the Senator from Illinois does not meet the approbation of the Senate. It becomes then a matter of extreme importance, if it is to be of any value to the State which I represent, that the bill reported by the Committe on Finance shall be passed at once. We have an immense amount of iron now in bond, and it ought to be laid down. The company is expecting in the course of a fortnight or three weeks 4,000 tons more. What are we to do? Let the iron remain in bond, and suspend operations upon the road, waiting for the prospect of the passage of this bill? One great object of the substitute, as reported by the Committee on Finance, was to give to the company in North Carolina, as well as to all others which are in a like situation, the opportunity of obtaining the credit to enable them to proceed to lay down their iron at once, without first paying the duties. It is obvious, if the bill is to remain in that shape, time, as far as practical relief is concerned, is the very essence of the measure.

I wish now to say a word as to the discrimination which the senator from Maryland has drawn between the persons who are engaged in making railroads, and in the manufacture of rail road iron. He says that these railroad companies are engaged in the prosecution of their enterprise for their own benefit, and not for the public good; and he asks if it is not enormous that advantage should be given to them at the expense of the manufacturers of railroad iron? Now, I wish to know whether the manufacturers of railroad iron are not also engaged in prosecuting their business for their own pecuniary benefit, and not for the public good? Am I to understand from the senator from Maryland that the iron manufacturers of Maryland are prosecuting their business for the public good and not for their own private interest?

Mr. Pratt. The sophistry of the argument of the honorable senator will be seen by every one who will look at it for a single moment. What did I say? That these capitalists engaged in making railroads had engaged in them for their self-interest. The senator concedes it; and he says that my constituents who are engaged in making railroad iron, are engaged in that, too, for their own interests. He says that no distinction is to be drawn between the two. Now, I submit to his own mind, which, when unbiased by prejudice, is as clear as anybody's, whether there is not this manifest difference; that my constituents, who are engaged in the manufacturing of railroad iron, have engaged in it by virtue of the law of the land, by which they were to receive the protection which you now propose to take away; while his constituents, the capitalists who are engaged in the making of roads for their own interest, have engaged in it with equal knowledge of the law of the land, by which they were to pay the duty that the senator now proposes to take off. That is the distinction.

Mr. Badger. It is possible that I am a little dull in not being able to perceive the clearness of the distinction. Let us see what that distinction is. The senator first stated that those who are engaged in making railroads are engaged in prosecuting their enterprise for their own interest, and not for the public good.

Mr. Pratt. (in his seat.) That is true.

Mr. Badger. Very well, sir. If that be the distinction, of course that must be the circumstance in which they differ from those who are engaged in manufacturing iron. He states a distinction between the two classes of cases, and he complains that one should be promoted at the expense of the other; and that distinction is, that one class are engaged in prosecuting their enterprises for their own private benefit, and not for the public good. I ask, if it does not result, if there is anything appropriate in the discrimination stated, that the other class are engaged in prosecuting their work for the public good? Clearly so. The senator admits that both classes are prosecuting their respective enterprises for their own benefit, and not for the public good. Then, in that respect, they stand upon a similar foundation.

But he says that those who are engaged in manufacturing iron, undertake to manufacture it with the expectation that they are to receive a certain amount of protection. True; but for what was the protection given? It was to put them on a footing with European rivals. As my friend from Illinois said this morning, the price of railroad iron was formerly $40 and $45 per ton, but it has now risen to between $76 and $80 per ton. Then the question is not whether these manufacturers shall retain the protection which they had, and which might have been just, necessary, and proper, when foreign iron could be procured at $45 and $50 a ton, but whether it is right, just, and fair to the industrial pursuits of the country generally that they shall retain the same amount of ratio of duty when railroad iron has risen up to $75 per ton? In other words, the question is whether, when the foreign price of the article is such that they no longer need protection, they shall have a greater protection than they had when they did need it. That is the whole question.

But, Mr. President, although I assumed, for the purpose of argument—deeming it immaterial—that the two classes of persons stood precisely upon the same footing, each pursuing its own interest; and though it is true with regard to railroad companies that their ultimate interest must be the object with those who are chiefly engaged in them; yet it is also true, as we all know, that many persons make investments in railroad companies, at least in the southern country, not with a prospect or hope of making profit upon their investment, but of aiding in the general diffusion of prosperity throughout the country of which they are members, and trusting for their return, not to a particular pecuniary benefit from an individual road, but to their share in the common results of the prosperity which will be diffused by it through the whole country in which they live. I have no doubt that it is so in other portions of the country. Therefore it seems to me, Mr. President, that, to make the most of this case, those gentlemen who are engaged in manufacturing iron no longer need the protective duty which they did when the price of iron was only $45 per ton. And, therefore, it is not at all unfair or ungenerous, it is not what they should complain of at all, that those duties should be suspended for the purpose of aiding these struggling roads, the proprietors of which are straining every nerve to raise money to accomplish the establishment of these great thoroughfares of quick travel through the country; and who, though they may seek their own individual benefit, and only their own, can accomplish it solely by doing a great good to the country, in the successful prosecution of their respective enterprises.

Mr. Fillmore's Movements.—By a telegraphic dispatch received yesterday, from Charleston, we are informed that Mr. Fillmore, at the expiration of his visit, will leave that city for Nashville, Tennessee, via Augusta; but will return north this way, stopping at our town. He will not reach this point, therefore, earlier than the latter part of next week.—*Wil. Herald.*

On Tuesday last, Sylvester Mayho was tried at Halifax Superior Court, for the murder of a man named Roberts, and a verdict returned of "murder in the first degree." The affair had occurred over a year since, Mayho having, in the meantime, made his escape from jail, and having been re-captured in the county of Pittsylvania, Va.

The following sentiment was contributed by Saxe, the poet, to the recent festival of the sons and daughters of Vermont in Lowell:

VERMONT: Famous for the production of *four* great staples, namely, *men, women, maple sugar,* and *horses.*
The first are strong; the last are fleet;
The second and third are exceedingly sweet:
And all are uncommonly "hard to beat."

FROM THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

TOWN MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of citizens took place at the Court House, on this Thursday evening, 27th inst.

On motion of Dr. F. J. Hill, the meeting was organized by calling O. G. Parsley, Esq., Magistrate of Police to the Chair, and by requesting A. Martin and John L. Holmes, Esqs., to act as Secretaries. The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting,

On motion of R. H. Cowan, Esq., a Committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting; and in a few minutes the Committee through their Chairman, Col. S. J. Person, reported the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we have seen with pleasure the proceedings of a public meeting lately held by the citizens of Duplin county, in relation to the improvement of "Cape Fear Bar," of which the following resolution forms a part:

"Resolved, That we recommend a Convention of Delegates from the several counties composing this Congressional District, to meet in the town of Wilmington, on Thursday, the 25th of May next, to give expression to the views and wishes of the people of this Congressional District, on the subject referred to in the preamble of these resolutions, and to request the Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, the representative in Congress from this District, to use his influence to carry into effect such wishes and views."

And Whereas, we are very grateful to our fellow citizens of Duplin for this public expression of their views upon a subject in which the town of Wilmington and the whole State of North Carolina are so deeply interested; therefore Resolved,

1. That the recommendation contained in the above resolution be adopted, and that our fellow citizens of this district, and of every county in the State be invited to send delegates to meet with us in Convention, on Thursday the 25th of May next.

2. That a committee of Correspondence of five persons be appointed to communicate these proceedings to the several Counties of the State.

3. That a committee of Four be appointed to make a report to the Convention embodying such facts and statements as may be best calculated to show the propriety and importance of the work.

4. That a committee of Five be appointed to make all necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the Convention.

5. That Fifty delegates be appointed to represent the County of New Hanover in the Convention.

On motion of Col. Jno. McRae, it was

Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangements be instructed to make arrangements with the different Steam Boat and Rail Road Companies to secure a free passage for the Delegates to and from the Convention.

On motion of R. H. Cowan, Esq., the Chairman appointed the following Committees:

In pursuance of the 3rd Resolution, the Chairman appointed the following persons, H. L. Holmes, Col. Jno. McRae, P. K. Dickinson, and Geo. Davis.

On the *Committee of Correspondence*, Col. S. J. Person, Dr. F. J. Hill, Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr., Col. Jas. T. Miller, and W. A. Wright.

On the *Committee of Arrangements*, Edward Savage, E. D. Hall, R. H. Cowan, John L. Holmes, and Doct. Jas. H. Dickson.

On motion of R. H. Cowan, the Committee of Correspondence were instructed to invite the Senator and Representatives in Congress from this State, to attend the Convention.

On motion of T. J. Norcom, the Magistrate of Police was requested to invite in behalf of the citizens of the town of Wilmington, His Excellency David S. Reid the Governor of the State; and likewise to invite the Board of Internal Improvements, to attend the Convention.

On motion of L. J. Fleming, the Committee of Correspondence were instructed to invite Prof. A. D. Baehe and Capt. D. P. Woodbury, to be present on the occasion alluded to.

On motion of T. J. Norcom, the Magistrate of Police was added to the Committee of Correspondence.

On motion of Dr. F. J. Hill, all the papers of the State were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

O. G. PARSLEY, Ch'n.

ALFRED MARTIN, } Sec's.
JOHN L. HOLMES, }

The Hon. D. M. Barringer, late United States Minister at Madrid, was to leave Liverpool for New York by the steamer Africa on the 18th instant, and may therefore be expected to arrive within a few days.

Scenes on Board the Ship Underwriter.—We announced yesterday that the passengers of the ship Underwriter, which went ashore below New York on Tuesday morning, had all been rescued. They numbered 640, and suffered severely during the gale. The New York Times says:

"Among the sufferers the great majority were females, whose cries for water, whose moanings and appeals for help were heart-rending. But all this was nothing when compared with what transpired when the vessel struck. Those who were out of their berths ran about wildly, some striving to reach the deck and grasping at any thing which they imagined would aid them in the water. Those who were in their berths, although before she struck they could not have been induced to move to help themselves, now sprung from their beds, almost naked, shrieking, tearing their hair, and calling frantically to those most dear to them. All were impressed with the belief that the vessel was about to sink and they would be lost. Prayers, as fervent and as heartfelt as were ever addressed to the Throne of Grace, were now offered up by a portion of those who deemed all attempts to save themselves useless. Others were frantic, and amid their cries for help used expressions terrible in view of the danger that surrounded them. But the vessel did not go down, and after a time they became exhausted by their excitement and comparative quietness was the consequence, and they were finally rescued."

Temperance Gin.—The Providence Journal tells a good anecdote for a strict temperance paper. The town of Exeter, Rhode Island, had a very close election for select-men &c., in which temperance was the moving question, and just before the close of the polls five voters of the Anti-Maine Law stripe arrived in a wagon, and, as they proved the balance of power, desperate means had to be resorted to. Consequently the leader of the temperance party stepped forth and offered two gallons of gin to the squad if they would vote his ticket. The offer was accepted, and two gallons of gin elected a temperance board of town officers.

New Steamboats, to the number of forty-three, are now in process of construction in the yards of Pittsburg and its vicinity, being, as we learn from the Commercial Journal, a larger number than at any former period. Of the whole forty-three only three are side-wheeled. Of the stern-wheel boats, many are of large size, from 800 to 1000 tons burthen.

The Standard attempts to make some [illegible] about the Whig Convention having [illegible] cheer and commendation for Mr. Kerr, "[illegible] Badger," and prates about their not having [illegible] Nebraska at all. The Whigs went [illegible] substance and discarded the shadow. They proved the principles proposed to be [illegible] by the bill, and not knowing in what shape bill would be before its passage, and [illegible] about it. But those who would bring [illegible] accusation against others ought to be [illegible] selves. The Standard tries to twit Whigs [illegible] failure to endorse the course of Mr. Badger, Mr. Kerr; and yet the Democratic Convention had not one word "of cheer or commendation for any southern man on this question. [illegible] returned their thanks to "*Senator Douglas and other members of Congress from the non-slaveholding States,*" *but had not one word to say in encouragement of Southern men who supported the bill.*" What is the cause of this? Could [illegible] not have any thanks for Southern men, or [illegible] exhaust all they had to give to Senator Douglas and other Northern men? What next?

Raleigh Sen.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.

Interesting from Mexico.—The steamer T[illegible] has arrived from Vera Cruz, bringing dates to the city of Mexico to the 18th inst.

A great battle had occurred between the forces under Santa Anna and Alvarez, in which the latter were defeated. The victory of Santa Anna was celebrated at the capital with great rejoicing and a general illumination.

Important Discovery.—Great guns, *bombs, phrynants,* liquid fire, Paixhan's and Warren long rangers, and other humane contrivances for shortening life and the duration of war, being in great repute just now, we give, says the New York Post, the following interesting communication from a writer in Paris, describing the application of an important French invention to naval warfare:

"The great invention of the day, the submarine navigator of Dr. Payerne, is about to be put into practice at Cherbourg, the company purchasing the invention having volunteered to clear the harbor free of expense to the government. The secret consists in the discovery of a means whereby artificial air may be produced in sufficient quantity to enable a crew of fourteen men to breathe freely beneath the water for the space of four hours. A curious experiment has already made at Marseilles, where Dr. Payerne in company with three sailors, went to the bottom in presence of hundreds of spectators, and at a considerable distance and climbed the port side of a man-of-war without being perceived by the crew. Many experiments are about to be made of the efficacy of this novel means of attack. A submarine fleet of small boats, each to carry a crew of twenty men, is already talked of as being about to be organized for the Black Sea. It seems that no intimation whatever is given by the slightest ruffle on the surface, of the approach of one of these vessels. The apparatus invented by Dr. Payerne enables the wearer, moreover, to move about with perfect ease at the bottom of the sea, and great anticipations are formed of the immense benefit to be derived in submarine history from the adoption of the new method of becoming acquainted with the hitherto unknown mystery of the ocean. However, it is not a bad reflection on the spirit of the age in which we live, to remark, that the first application of this tremendous power, which should rank with the electric telegraph, as proof of the wondrous perseverance and ingenuity of man, has been made use of for the supply of oysters to Mr. Granville for the *baths* of Paris.

A Candid Confession.—The Mobile Register (a Democratic paper) cordially concurs in the action of the Municipal authorities and citizens of Mobile in tendering the hospitalities of the city to Ex-President Fillmore. The Reg. remarks:

"When he was a candidate for the suffrages of the people; when he was the active participant in political movements; when he propounded principles and dispensed patronage, we found, or thought we found, in the honest indulgence of characteristic American freedom of thought, many glaring imperfections, many weak points or salient errors in his public character. We did not like the circumstances under which he was elected to the Vice Presidency, or the elements which secured his success. We had no faith in him as a political man; we thought him sectional and fanatical, and we have ever disliked the party upon which we believed him to entertain. But we are bound to confess that our fears and apprehensions were agreeably disappointed during Mr. Fillmore's administration. He exhibited in it a share of ability, a solidity of judgment, a delicacy of prudence, and an enlarged and comprehensive patriotism which we had not awarded to him. Much of this would, unquestionably, have resulted from the nationalizing influences of the office; but it would be a narrow and illiberal spirit that would ascribe it also to the merits of the man. His better nature, the nobler qualities of his head and heart, which had not reached their full expansion in the earlier days of his Congressional career, were drawn forth in the sunshine of his high position, and answered to its imposing responsibilities and demands. He made, in short, a far better President than we anticipated, and entitled himself, when all his antecedents and counter-influences are considered, to no small share of the gratitude of the American people."

Joking with a Jailor.—A couple of prisoners in the Johnstown (Iowa) jail last week perpetrated a good joke upon their jailor. They dug a hole through the ceiling, then through the floor, and at night made their escape. In the morning the jailor entered to give them breakfast, when he found but one of his pets on hand; the other two had vanished. The jailor asked him where he wasn't gone too? He said he was guilty of no offence and wouldn't slope.

The joke of the affair was, that on the next morning Hester, one of the missing, returned to his quarters, saying he had simply gone out to get to change his shirt, bearing a message from the other chap that he, too, would be back soon. Sure enough, he did return—he was only out to "get a drink!"

A Lady went into a grocery lately, and asked for some self-raising flour. The clerk, for the moment, was a green Irishman, who opening a barrel showed her some of the ordinary superfine. "That is not what I want," said the lady, with some pique; "I want self-raising flour." "Och," said Pat, with promptitude, a divil a bit worse find fault with its not rising; the whole barrel went up this morning from nine to eleven dollars, and if that don't suit, you are hard to please intirely." The lady disappeared in a huff.

A fire occurred in Broadway, N. Y. opposite the Park, on Wednesday last, by which Jennings' clothing store was destroyed, loss about $150,000; the walls fell and killed 10 persons and wounded about 20 others.

The editor of the Jackson (Miss.) True Witness says he has not seen a drunken man in Jackson, *since the Legislature adjourned.*

FAYETTEVILLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 3, 1854.

For Governor.

GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY

GEN. DOCKERY'S APPOINTMENTS.

[illegible], Columbus, Wednesday, May 3

[illegible], Robeson, Thursday, May 4

[illegible], Bladen, Friday, May 5

[illegible]sburg, May 6, at such place in Bladen as may be agreed upon.

[illegible], Sampson, Monday, May 8.

[illegible]ville, Wednesday, May 10.

[illegible] Kelly's Store, Moore, Thursday, May 11

[illegible] Friday, May 12.

At the request of Gen. Dockery's friends in Moore, we change his appointment from Shepherd's to Absalom Kelly's Store.

GEN. DOCKERY IN NEWBERN.—We learn from the Atlantic that by his speech in Newbern Gen. Dockery produced an impression which will tell powerfully at the ballot box next August.

From the Atlantic's sketch of the speech we extract the following paragraphs:—

"Gen. Dockery is in favor of a liberal system of internal improvement. He stated that years ago he had stumped Richmond county in favor of Beaufort harbor. He wanted a railroad running through the whole length of the State to Beaufort harbor. He here referred to an incident in the discussion between himself and Mr. Bragg, the Democratic nominee, at Edenton. Mr. Bragg had asked him, if he were in favor of the Railroad from the West to Beaufort harbor. He replied that he was. He then asked Mr. Bragg if he favored the scheme. Mr. Bragg replied, *that he had no right to vote his bine.* I pon being brought to the sticking point, however, Mr. Bragg stated that he was not in favor of borrowing the money to build the road, nor was he in favor of distribution. He must therefore, be opposed to it, for how else can it be built? We hope this very important fact will be remembered, that Mr. Bragg is opposed to borrowing money to build the road, and is opposed to distribution, when there is no other way of getting it. He must, therefore, be set down as against the road.

"Gen. Dockery next referred to the subject of education. He stated, that he himself had never enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education. He, therefore, could appreciate the use of it. He was in favor of placing Schools all over the State, where children could be instructed, not for a few months at a time, but during the whole year. He wished the present generation to have privileges, which his father was not able to give to him. He wanted the poor to be educated as well as the rich. In this position he will be fortified by the unanimous sentiment of the people of the State."

MR. BRAGG.—The Washington, N. C. Whig, which is published near enough to Mr Bragg's residence to know more of his antecedents than we do, says,—

He is essentially an Old Fogy, and a very bitter partisan, opposed to Land Distribution and to River and Harbor Improvements. Heretofore he has been vehement in his opposition to internal improvements of any sort. But as a Democrat has a horror of minorities, and public opinion will sometimes move even an Old Fogy Lawyer, Mr. Bragg will no doubt seem very earnest in favor of Free Suffrage and a Rail Road to Beaufort and the Tennessee line, to be built by the state. He wants votes—a want which oftentimes makes a man—especially if he is a Democrat—do curious things in the way of turning somersets.

Mr. Bragg doubtless anticipated that he would be the nominee, and accordingly met Genl. Dockery at several of his appointments in the North Counties. In every speech he made he was very vehement in his assaults upon Genl. Dockery's advocacy of Land Distribution, even going so far as to denounce North Carolina's claims to a share of the public lands as *begging at the feet of the general government.* It is evident that Mr. Bragg thinks Distribution is unpopular in North Carolina for with all his old Fogyism he would hardly dare to pitch into the measure so violently if he thought the people were for it. He is too much a Democrat for that. On this question especially the honest old Farmer of Richmond has the hearts of the people with him, and the sweeping vote which they will give him in August will satisfy Mr. Bragg that the patience with which they have borne with those who have trifled with their interests—stigmatized them as "*beggars*" for demanding only their *rights*—is exhausted.

THE ADMINISTRATION.—It is admitted by most Locofocos at Washington, that the Administration has no longer the support of a large portion of the party. This is so apparent, that the Sentinel, edited by a Locofoco of talents and character, and regarded as Douglas's organ, has come out in open opposition. The Union, too, admits that "the democratic party is to have a severe struggle to maintain its ascendency over the combined elements of opposition that are now organizing for the conflict."

One great cause of this is understood to be the fact, that such bad men as Forney, forming what is called a "Kitchen Cabinet," are understood to be far more influential with the President than the proper Cabinet, who, discordant as they are in political principles, are at least entitled to consideration as gentlemen and men of talents.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Whig says:—

"Nothing strikes a stranger visiting Washington with more amazement, than the general contempt and disgust felt for the administration. No matter in what circle he may be thrown, or by what associations he may be surrounded, he hears but one opinion expressed of the feebleness and insincerity of the Brigadier, and the gross corruption of his Cabinet. Rarely, if ever, is any one raised in their defence, and then only from some office holder or office seeker. This is no exaggerated picture—it is almost literally true. One would suppose from the general tone of conversation here, that there was only one party in Washington. Not even in John Tyler's day was public sentiment more unanimous. Then, a few pure men could be found, who really approved of the President's general course, and gave him credit for right motives and good intentions; but now, there is one universal feeling of loathing and contempt for the weak and depraved men, who control the operations of Government. It is hard to tell who is most despised, Forney or Pierce, Cushing or Jefferson Davis."

THE BRAGG GAME.—Down in New Hanover we see that *Colonel* Bragg is running for Governor of North Carolina. At a meeting of the party during last Court week (at which were probably present many from the enlightened precincts of Long Creek, Holly Shelter, Burgaw, &c.) the resolutions and speeches tell us of Thomas Bragg, *Esquire;* until the last speaker, doubtless finding it difficult to raise a hurrah over a mere lawyer whom most of his hearers had probably never before heard of, discards the 'Squire and goes for *Colonel* Bragg. The official account says,—

"Colonel Person declared himself enlisted for the campaign; that wherever a word could be spoken or a speech made to promote the success of Col. Bragg," &c. &c.

"Enlisted for the campaign," under "Col. Bragg"! We shall regret to hear that our esteemed neighbor, Col. Person, is ordered off, as a private soldier, to the Mesilla Valley, or wherever else Col. Bragg's regiment happens at present to be stationed. We think he is much better calculated to make speeches for the 'Squire than to shoulder a musket under the Colonel.

"If you should begin for a moment to doubt of success, (said Mr. Rencher,) you have only to call upon the gallant Bragg for 'a little more grape!'" Col. Person's call indicates that he is already in doubt.

By reference to the debates in Convention, in 1835, we find Genl. Dockery's name absent, with but few exceptions, from among the yeas and nays. He was we presume, attending some matters, of *more importance*, in his estimation, out about Wake Forest. For instance, when the proposition was made to give the election of Governor to the people, Gen'l. Dockery had business at *Forestville*. Yet he says, his first move was made for Free Suffrage as far back as 1835! These old books are troublesome witnesses.

Raleigh Metropolitan.

They are indeed. We happen to have a copy of the Debates, and on examination find that the yeas and nays are recorded just *twelve* times; that Gen. Dockery's name appears among them *eleven* times, and in *one* instance only is absent. That single absence has already been fully explained.

There are also *four* instances in which the yeas and nays were taken and the result stated in comparison with the record immediately preceding; and in each instance Gen. Dockery was present. *Fifteen* out of *sixteen* the Metropolitan calls a "few exceptions." Try again.

The Raleigh Metropolitan, a Venable paper in the last Congressional campaign, says that the Venable men are delighted with the nomination of Bragg, and that the party is re-united. How is this? It is certain that the position of the Locofoco party on the land question has not changed since last August. Have the Venable men given up their devotion to the rights of the South and joined hands with those whom they denounced as land-grabbers? Have they surrendered what they called their principles for the sake of the spoils?

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.—The House of Representatives voted $100,000 to the rescuers of the sufferers on the steamer San Francisco. The Senate reduced the amount to $50,000, in which shape the resolution will undoubtedly become a law.

We would like to know if any provision is found in the constitution (or in the resolutions of '98,) authorizing Congress to give $50,000 to any such purpose? And if not, we would then like to know, why is it, that some of the strict construction Locofocos, particularly Editors in North Carolina, who deny the power of Congress to grant lands for Insane Asylums, do not raise their voices against the grant of money to the rescuers?

We can conceive of only one reason for assenting to the gift of $50,000 and objecting to the gift of land, viz: that none of the $50,000 will ever be seen in North Carolina, whilst a fair and just share of the lands is appropriated to her by the Insane Asylum bill.

THE GADSDEN TREATY.—The Union says it is understood that by the treaty as modified and then ratified by the Senate, the Mesilla valley difficulty is arranged, the boundary so fixed as to obtain an eligible route for the Pacific rail road, and the right of way over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec secured. For all which the United States agree to pay Mexico ten millions of dollars.

The question now is, will Mexico ratify a treaty so essentially different from that originally negotiated?

COL. BENTON.—The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Whig tells the following anecdote of "Old Bullion" and Mr. Grund, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun:

"X" of the Baltimore Sun, a recognised Swiss in politics, was in the frequent habit of disturbing the lion's equanimity, by pricking him with irritating darts. Meeting Mr. Benton one morning, he approached him and commenced bowing and scraping with his usual sycophancy, when Old Bullion remarked, "Mr. G., I believe."—"Yes, sir." "Mr. G., I feel highly complimented by your abuse, but, sir, I cannot tolerate your civility." It is needless to say that the abashed Swiss made a most precipitate exit.

Mr. Benton's speech, in opposition to the Nebraska bill, is marked by all the characteristics of "old Bullion,"—an inexhaustible store of historical information, excessive dogmatism and egotism, with his usual abundance of bitterness, expended on this occasion against the President, his Cabinet, his organ, and Mr. Douglas. We will endeavor to give a specimen in our next.

He is said to have declared in advance that he was "going to beat the brains out of the Nebraska bill," and consequently a large crowd attended to witness the operation. He was listened to with great attention, members crowding around him.

The Mexican Consul at San Francisco has been arrested by the U. S. Marshal for enlisting troops at that place. It is stated that he had orders to enlist 3000 foreigners, and to send them to Guaymas.

CENSUS STATISTICS.—We are indebted to Hon. Geo. E. Badger for a copy of the Statistics of the U. S. Census for 1850.

A HANDSOME CARRIAGE.—On Saturday last we had the pleasure of seeing a very elegant carriage, of the kind called "Berlin," recently finished at the manufactory of Messrs. Pier & Branin, of this place, and just about to be taken off by a purchaser from the up country at $450. It is an elegant specimen of workmanship, highly creditable to the taste and skill of the manufacturers.

One such specimen of Southern manufacture is worth a dozen Southern Conventions.

MORE FROST.—Winter still lingers. On this bright May morning the ground was white with frost—a very unusual, though not unprecedented occurrence.

THE CAPE FEAR BAR.—We call attention of our readers in this and neighboring counties to the proceedings of a public meeting in Wilmington.

NORTH CAROLINA COPPER.—We learn that by one boat, last week, there were shipped from this place 35 tons of copper ore, from the mines in Guilford county.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Observer, from Yadkin county, N. C.

"The Whigs of this section, so far as I have been able to ascertain, will go for Dockery to a man; notwithstanding the "hue and cry" about the "bad plank" &c. We shall wait impatiently for the General to make his appearance among us."

EAGLES SHOT.—Mr. Browning, living in Orange, killed an eagle on the 15th inst., measuring 7 feet 1 inch between the tips of the wings, and on the 16th he killed its mate, measuring 6 feet 11 inches.

Mr. Fillmore was received in Charleston on Wednesday last, (as he has been, and has deserved to be, every where at the South,) with the most distinguished and gratifying honors. He closed his reply to the Mayor's address with sentiments of which the Courier gives the following as the substance:—

"It was his desire to see the South for himself, and his tour so far had fully confirmed him in the impression that the causes of difference and misunderstanding between the North and South would disappear just in proportion as the two sections understood each other. The more they *knew* the better they would *love* each other."

True, most true.

A BUSY MEMBER.—In the Globe's official report of a running debate in the House on Tuesday last, Mr. Clingman is recorded as speaking eighteen times. After one of his points of order, the following is recorded:—

Mr. CULLOM. I am proceeding by the permission of the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Wentworth,] and not by the courtesy of the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Clingman,] for I never appeal to his courtesy.

[Cries of "Good!" "Good!"]

A slave was discovered secreted on the schr. Friends, from Washington, N. C. for Boston, when she was off the latter port. On examination it was found that the cook of the schr., a free negro, had assisted the slave to escape. The captain immediately put back, in search of a vessel for North Carolina, and fortunately fell in with another schr. bound for Washington, on which he put the cook and the slave, both of whom are now safely lodged in Beaufort jail.

An outrageous fraud was practised by the telegraph operator at Halifax on the New York papers last week. A despatch was sent and printed, stating that the Czar was dead, flour declined 2 to 3s, cotton advanced with immense sales; &c., &c.

After the news was printed and circulated, the same telegraph contradicted it. In the mean time, severe losses had been sustained by merchants who had bought and sold, believing the news to be true. Of course there is much indignation.

The Halifax line is said to be monopolized by the N. Y. papers, and they are charged with speculating on the news, thereby paying their telegraphic expenses. If so, it is a rascally business.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—In addition to the telegraphic accounts which we published on Thursday, the mail has since brought the following:

From Madrid it is stated that Mr. Soule received his instructions to demand reparation for the Black Warrior affair on the 5th instant, and on the 6th *the Spanish Government made the needful apology and pecuniary recompense, besides blaming the Captain General of Cuba for his conduct.*

On the 30th March, an important sally was made from Kalafat, and a sanguinary engagement of four hours' duration took place. The Russians were routed, and pursued for a considerable distance.

From March the 30th to April 2d, there were engagements of greater or less severity.

It was reported that an important battle was fought near Rassova from the 2d to the 4th of April, but the result was not stated.

The "Cyclops," British war steamer, arrived at Malta on the 7th, with important news. The Turks purposely left a free passage for the Russians to Hirsova, and then attacked them in the rear. After a hard fight, one-half of the Russians were cut to pieces, and the remainder retired across the Danube. No date is given.

It was further stated, without date, that 30,000 Russians had crossed at Galatz, without opposition. The accounts of these occurrences are very confused.

From Malta, the 7th, it is stated that an English brig, from the Danube, and the steamer Crescent, which was towing it, were fired into by the Russians. Another English brig, name unknown, laden with grain, was sunk by Russian batteries on the Danube.

The declaration of war by France and England was known in Turkey, and caused immense enthusiasm.

It was reported that the French Col. Dieu, a meritorious officer on the staff of Omar Pacha, was killed in a reconnoissance.

St. Petersburgh was illuminated, and a Te Deum sung in honor of the passage of the Danube.

The Union says, "the hostility of Col. Benton to the Administration is no secret to any body, and we know of nobody who is either surprised at it or who deprecates it." How spunky the Brigadier and his spaniel are!

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday last, a bill was passed unanimously, appropriating $5,000 for the purchase of original portraits, by the celebrated artist, Gilbert Stuart, of the first five Presidents of the United States, Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, to be placed in the President's House.

The Indian Appropriation bill occupied the remainder of the day.

On Thursday, private bills and the Indian appropriation bill occupied the sitting.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday, Mr. Bennett's Land bill, proposing to give to all the States, lands to the amount of 150,000 acres for each Member of Congress, for Education and Internal Improvements, came up, and Mr. Bennett advocated it in a forcible speech. Mr. Disney of Ohio commenced a reply.

Messrs. Harris of Miss., Heister of Pa., and Taylor of Ohio, spoke against the Nebraska bill.

On Thursday, Mr. Disney replied at length to Mr. Bennett's speech on the land bill, attacking both that and the insane bill as unconstitutional.

Messrs. Smith of Va. and Barry advocated the Nebraska bill.

On Friday, Mr. Rogers of North Carolina spoke at length on Bennett's bill to grant lands to all the States for Education and Internal Improvements. After reviewing the past policy of Congress in regard to the public lands, he contended that Congress had no power to give away one foot of them, whether acquired by cession or purchase, unless it should be for the common benefit of all the States. In his humble judgment, gross injustice had been done to the old States; and he very much feared, from present indications, that no change of policy could be effected by which they would be benefited to any considerable extent. He was in favor of distributing the public lands among the States according to their federal representation in Congress, which he thought would be right and just, and according to the provisions of the Constitution. Therefore it would be proper to exercise the power.

A very bitter, scurrilous, and disgraceful "personal explanation", on the subject of slavery, took place between Messrs. Giddings of Ohio and Smith of Virginia.

Mr. Sapp spoke in opposition to the Nebraska bill, and so succeeded in emptying the House, that when the yeas and nays were taken on a motion to adjourn, only 44 members voted.

It is now confidently stated that if a vote were taken on the Nebraska bill in the House, it would be rejected.

NEW PAPERS.—Messrs. R. F. Armfield and William A. Joyce propose to publish at Yadkinville the "North Carolina Backwoodsman"—a Whig paper. Terms $2 per annum in advance. Success to the enterprise.

We have received the "Montgomery (Ala.) Mail," a new paper by our old acquaintance Johnson J. Hooper, Esq. It is a large and handsome sheet, and Hooper will doubtless make it an interesting one.

GEN. DOCKERY.

The locofoco papers were indignant because the Whig press replied in fitting terms to, and repelled the unjust and abusive attacks made upon the candidate of the Whig party for Governor.—When charged with abusing him and ridiculing his manner, they positively denied it, and asserted that it was the purpose of Whig editors to get up the cry of persecution, so as to excite the sympathies of the people in favor of Gen. Dockery. We have noticed this contemptible ruse before, but we only recur to it now to show the manner one of these very locofoco prints [the Elizabeth City Pioneer] that was most indignant in its denial of any abuse of Gen. Dockery, sees fit to adopt in speaking of him. In an article upon the Democratic nominee, we find the following language: "The high-toned gentleman—the powerful logician—the graceful and accomplished orator, Thomas Bragg will stand forth in "*striking*" contrast to the unscrupulous and boorish demagogue who will oppose him." And this is not abuse!—Gen. Dockery is a plain man, without any advantages of early education or of aristocratic polish, he is therefore styled "boorish" by locofoco editors and orators, who profess great regard for the people, and really entertain more respect for aristocratic pretensions than the good of the people. You may play this game to your heart's content, Messrs. Scribblers, if there is any glory to be gathered from it, you are perfectly welcome to all its laurels. The people desire a man for Governor, or to serve them in any place of trust, not on account of his aristocratic pretensions or straight-laced, illiberal views, but for his unaffected regard for their rights and his unstudied sympathy with them.—*Raleigh Star.*

The Black Warrior Affair.—We find the annexed statement circulating in the papers, purporting to be taken from a letter from Madrid of the 7th inst. We give it for what it is worth, hoping that it may prove to be true:

"That day before yestreday M. Soule, the American Minister here, received despatches from his Government with instructions of a stringent nature with respect to the affair of the Black Warrior. To-day I learn that the matter was settled yesterday. Such business-like promptitude is so unlike what we are accustomed to in affairs where Spaniards compose one of the parties concerned that I can hardly bring myself to believe in the correctness of my intelligence.

"I am assured, however, that it is to be depended upon; that M. Pezuela, the Captain-General of Cuba, was found to be in the wrong, and that the Spanish Government at once admitted this, made the needful amends, and granted a pecuniary indemnity. This, however, does not settle the other point mooted in the President's message, namely, that power should be given to the Spanish authorities at Cuba to settle disputes arising there. This, I apprehend, will be more difficult to arrange, the Spanish home Government being traditionally jealous of its colonial delegates, and unwilling to increase their powers."

Among the remarkable changes in the Post Office system of the country is the largely increased transportation of the mails by railroads. Instead of 4,327,400 miles as in the fiscal year 1847-8, the transportation of mails by railroad last year was no less than 12,989,705 miles. The changes are observable mostly in New York, Ohio, and Michigan, the former having increased from 735,076 miles in 1847-8 to 3,009,958 miles in the year 1852-3, and in Michigan from 149,760 miles to 602,368 in the same period, and in Ohio from 96,928 miles to 1,225,992 miles.

CHARLESTON, April 27.

The Town of Warrenton (Ga.) Destroyed by Fire.—The town of Warrenton (Ga.) was nearly destroyed by fire on Sunday last. Every store, the court-house, post office, with many of the best dwellings and a number of offices, are destroyed. The loss is estimated at from $1,100,000 to $1,200,000.

NEW YORK, April 27.

Storm at New York—Ericsson Steamship Capsized.—A storm commenced here at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and continued all night.—Considerable damage has been done to the shipping. The caloric steamship Ericsson was capsized at Jersey city flats, and went down in twenty feet water. It is believed that all on board were saved. The tempest was tremendous, and it is feared that the shipping on the coast has suffered.

MARRIED,

At Beaver Creek Factory, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. Gardner Holmes, Mr. WILLIAM BALLARD to Miss ELIZA RIDDLE, all of Cumberland.

At Kennansville, Duplin county, on the 12th ult., by Rev. Charles M. Sprunt, ALEX'R T. STANFORD, Esq., to Miss MORGIANA, daughter of the late Major Hampton Sullivan. In Hallsville, on the same day, by the same, Mr. GEORGE McM. HALL, to Miss ISABELLA SPRUNT. On the same day, by the same, JOHN CHARLES, Esq., to Miss SARAH, daughter of the late Henry Winders. And at Sarecta, on the same day, by George Smith, Esq., Mr. ZACHEUS JONES, to Miss BARBARY ANN SUMNER, daughter of Martin Sumner, Esq.,—all of Duplin.

In Sampson county, on the 13th ult., by the Rev. Love Culbreth, Mr. JOHN R. SMITH, to Miss SARAH, daughter of Dr. John Owen, all of above County.

In Randolph county, on the 29th March, by I. H. Foust, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL B. ELLIOTT, to Miss SOPHIA ANN DAVIS, daughter of John Davis, Esq.

In Randolph county, on the 16th ult., by Thos. M. Moore, Esq., Mr. ELI JOHNSON, to Miss MARY ANN DAVIDSON.

On the 20th ult., in Chatham County, by G. Lane, Esq., Mr. JOSHUA EDWARDS of Randolph to Miss MARY, eldest daughter of Capt. Joseph Johnson of Chatham. All of the vicinity of Big Brush Creek.

In Forsyth county, on the 22d inst., by R. L. Walker, Esq., TANDY MATTHEWS, Esq., aged 78 years, to Miss MINERVA COFER, aged 17 years.

In Rowan county, on the 20th ult., by Rev. A. Barker, Mr. MARTIN RICHWINE to Miss REBECCA C. BROWN.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., April 13th, by Rev. V. C. Hoyt, Mr. W. G. McNEELY, of Mocksville, N. C., to Miss LOUISA A. MARVIN, daughter of A. B. Marvin, Esq.

DIED,

At the residence of his father, Hon. Hugh Waddell, in Chapel Hill, on the 20th inst., Mr. HENRY M. WADDELL, aged about 26 years.

At Science Hill, in Randolph county, on the 8th mo. 6th day, MARY HAMMOND, daughter of William Hammond, in the 24th year of her age.

In Wilmington, on Thursday morning last, the 27th ult., Mrs. ANNA JENNETT, aged 56 years, relict of the Rev. Jesse Jennett.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 1.

BACON—	9½ a 10	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	25 a 26
CANDLES—E. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	5½ a 6
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	80 a
COFFEE—Rio,	13 a 14	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	a 14	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p. (sack,)	1 75 a 2 00
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	8¼ a 8¾	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.	8 a 8¼	Flaxseed,	1 00 a
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Guany,	13 a 15	SHOT—	
Dundee,	12 a 14	Com., pr. bag,	2 25 a
Burlaps,	10 a 12	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	75 a 85
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	60 a 62
Brc. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	45 a 48
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a
FEATHERS—	40 a 45	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Superfine,	6¾ a 7 00	Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Fine,	6¾ a 6 75	American Gin,	30 a 40
Scratched,	6¾ a 6 50	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
GRAIN—		SUGAR—	
Corn,	1 00 a 1 10	Loaf,	11 a 12
Wheat,	$0 a 0 00	Crushed,	10 a 11
Oats,	60 a	St. Croix,	9 a
Peas,	a 1 00	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Rye,	1 00 a 1 10	New Orleans,	6 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	10 a 11	TALLOW—	11 a 12
Green,	4 a 5	TOBACCO—	
IRON—		Leaf,	none.
Sweides, co. bar,	5 a 5¼	Manufactured,	8 a 15
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼ a 2 50
English,	4 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
LARD—	10 a 11	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LEAD—	8½ a 9	10 x 12,	2¾ a
		WOOL—	16 a 18

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—The better feeling noticed in Thursday's issue continued to the close of the week. None in this morning.

Bacon rather giving way.

Flour somewhat changeable.

N. C. Whiskey—Receipts fair; price unchanged.

Wool—A few lots of the new clip have made their appearance in market. Price ranging from 16 to 18.

Turpentine—Virgin 3 25, yellow dip 2 90, virgin dip 3 50. Spirits 55.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 3 40, hard 2 00. Spirits dull, last sales 55. Tar 3 65. Rosin 105 to 1 12½. Timber in good demand; 5 ratts sold on Friday at $9, 11, 11 50, 11 62, 12 50, and 13. Cotton —.

At New York, Flour 8 37 to 8 87. Corn 82 to 87. Cotton quiet.

Total receipts of cotton 2,886,313 bales, against 2,419,681 last year. Decrease 533,518.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

ORRELL'S LINE—Str Sun with goods for S. H Steel, S J Hinsdale, J W Dick, D E Grantham, West & Wooten, McArn & Lilly, F Miller, A Johnson, A Newsom, J R Sloan, C C Barbee, Troy & Marsh, A H Whitfield, S King, A H Vanbokkelin, R M Orrell, Worth & Utly.

LUTTERLOH'S LINE—April 29, Str Fanny with goods for J W Baker, D & W McLaurin, A E Hall, Arnold & Cooley, H W Black, J W Powers & Co, J H Saunders & Co, J Bethel, P P Johnson, S A Holmes.

CAPE FEAR LINE—May 1st, Str Chatham with boat Alamance in tow, with goods for Marshall & Parker, J C McNair, Lucas & Fry, Winbourn & Witty, Gardener & Co, E Belo, Shelly & Field, Gray & Saunders, J M Worth & Co, Lucas & Haywood, Dr A T Zevely, A P & R C Poindexter, T Claywell, J R Sloan, Elkin Mant Co, Richwine, Harrison & Co, Barnhardt & Sullivan, McCulloch Mining Co, Rockfish Co, Jacob Ottarburg, Deep River Co, D Murphy, C T Haigh & Son, D & W McLaurin, S G Davis, A S Horney, Gardner Mine, S Johnson & Co, M L Holmes, J G Lash, C L Banner, J W Brook, J V & T Symons, Mcroney & Burkhead, J W Thompson, C N McAdoo, J A Womack & Co, S W Wear.

FRANK & JERRY LINE—April 29, Str Evergreen, with goods for Merchants of this place and interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 27.—Schr. Arcturus from Philadelphia. 28—Barque Saranca, from Cuba; Schr. Rhode Island from Charleston.

NOTICE.—The Whigs of Robeson County are respectfully invited to assemble at Lumberton, on TUESDAY of next May County Court, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for the Commons; and appointing Delegates to unite with the Whigs of Richmond to designate a Candidate for the Senatorial District composed of Robeson and Richmond.

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Co.

THE Annual Meeting of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, on Thursday the 4th May next. GEORGE McNEILL, Pres't.

April 28, 1854 92tm

☞The 38th Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of N. Carolina, will be held in St. James's Church, Wilmington, on the 3d Wednesday in May 1854, (being the 17th day.)

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.

Raleigh Register, Newbern News, Wilmington Herald, Hillsborough Recorder, and Salisbury Watchman, will please copy once.

85 Bales prime Hay. For sale by R. M. ORRELL.

May 1, 1854. 92tf

ROBESON SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW.

WHEREAS, at Spring Term, A. D., 1854, it was ordered by the Court that an EXTRA TERM be held on the FIFTH MONDAY in May next, and that publication be made of the same.

This, therefore, to notify all persons having suits pending on the Civil Docket, as well as all witnesses summoned on said suits, that they attend at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fifth Monday in May next, as aforesaid, as this Term will be devoted to such Civil Causes alone, as are undecided in said Court.

Witness, Alexander McMillan, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 25th day of April, A. D., 1854.

92tf A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above reward will be given to any person who will deliver to me my negro woman ANNA, who absconded about the 11th of November last, or for her confinement in any jail in this State, so that I can get her again. Said negro is of bright mulatto complexion, speaks clear and more proper than negroes usually do, and is rather below the medium size. It is suspected that she is lurking about the vicinity of Fayetteville, aided by the celebrated *Simon Blue*, of harboring notoriety. She may attempt to pass as a free person among the numerous free mulattoes about Fayetteville.

ALEX'R McMILLAN.

Robeson Co., Dundarrach P. O., April 26, 1854.

92*3t

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the first of April, THREE NEGROES, to-wit: Patty, Lanty, and Minerva. Patty was purchased from M. Cronly, Esq. of Wilmington, N. C. She is black complected, quick spoken, and has lost her front teeth; aged about thirty years. She will in all probability try to make her way to Wilmington or Onslow county. Lanty and Minerva were purchased in Richmond county.—Lanty is about fifty years of age, black complected Minerva is a mulatto, aged about ten years; she is a daughter of Lanty. They were seen near Fayetteville. I will give Twenty-five Dollars reward, if taken together and confined in any Jail, or Ten Dollars for each.

P. McEACHIN.

Gilgolis, Robeson county, April 25. 92*1m

The Wilmington (Weekly) Journal will publish three times, and forward acc't to P. McE.

TO BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received until SATURDAY, THE 13th OF MAY NEXT, for the erection in the town of Fayetteville, of the main building for the use of the "FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL." Said building to be three stories high, 81 x 51, of brick, with slate roof. Workmanship and material to be of first class. For plans and specifications, apply to either of the Committee.

S. J. HINSDALE.
DAVID S. WILLAMS,
JOHN H. COOK.
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
E. J. LILLY,
Executive Committee.

Fayetteville, April 25, 1854. 91tf

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville, vicinity and adjoining Counties, that he has opened a

PIANO FORTE WARE ROOM

in the Fayetteville Hotel Building, where may be found a fine assortment of *Eggert & Co's Grand Premium Pianos of Baltimore*, which he is now receiving.

He is also ready to give instruction on the Piano Forte, to tune and repair Pianos, to compose and arrange music.

RUDOLPH VAMPILL,
Professor of Music and
Member of the Royal Academy of Arts at Vienna.

P. S. Mr. R. Vampill intends giving shortly a Concert, where he will perform on one of the above mentioned Instruments and be assisted by the members of the Fayetteville Concordia Society now under his leadership.

April 26. 91-2t

FOR RENT.

THE STORE on Green street, formerly occupied by John Huske & Son. Apply to

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

April 25, 1854. 91tf

PROPOSALS

For $300,000 of the Bonds of the South Side Rail Road Company,

GUARANTEED by the City of Petersburg, and further secured by a mortgage on the road and all its property, will be received at the Office of the Company, in the City of Petersburg, until TUESDAY the 23d day of May next.

The Bonds are 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, dated April 1854, and redeemable, $150,000 on the 1st January 1870, at the Office of the Company in Petersburg, in sums of $500, $500, and $1,000. The other $150,000 are redeemable in 1875, and may be made payable either in the City of Petersburg or in the City of New York, as the bidder may elect, and are in sums of $1,000—Coupons payable 1st January and 1st July.

TERMS.

The bids must specify whether for the Bonds payable in 1870 or 1875, and if the latter, whether to be payable in Petersburg or New York.

Twenty-five per cent. of the par value of the amount awarded to each purchaser to be paid two days after such award made; twenty-five per cent. on or before the 20th May; twenty-five per cent. on or before 15th June, and the balance on or before the 1st day of July next, or the whole amount can be taken sooner, at option of purchaser.

Ten per cent. of the par value of the amount awarded to each purchaser will be retained as security for the fulfilment of the contract, on which interest will be allowed. For the residue paid in, Bonds will be issued.

WM. PANNILL, President of
South Side R. R. Co., Peterburg, Va.

April 14, 1854. 2t

Card to our Fayetteville Friends.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Wilmington, N. C.

BEG to call the attention of the Gentlemen of Fayetteville to the fact that they are now opening, direct from Paris, a fashionable and varied assortment of Goods for the male portion of the community.

The newest designs of FANCY CASSIMERES, an elegant assortment of SILK, CASHMERE and MARSEILLES VESTINGS; also, plain French Elastic Cassimeres, SILK WARP, beautiful textures, besides Black, Blue, Olive, Claret, Adelaide, and Drab Cloths, all varieties.

All the above goods we are ready to make up in the most approved style. Our Cutting Department is superintended by Mons. Antonio Blain, late of Paris, whose unrivalled skill as a Cutter stands without a parallel before the world.

Our new and beautiful supply of FURNISHING GOODS, consisting of Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Silk stripe Half-Hose, Lisle thread do, and "three thread" British Cotton do, for Men and Boys. The elegant supply of Silk Cravats, fancy and plain, are worth your examination.

Also, 21 dozen Silk, Gauze, Cashmere, and Lisle Thread Under-Shirts. The variety will make a man COOL TO LOOK AT IT.

Those Patent "YOKE SEAM" SHIRTS, prominent among our immense stock, are the most desirable garment worn by the human family. Never known to fail in giving perfect satisfaction to the wearer.

A great variety of Standing Collars, PURE LINEN, latest style.

Now opening, all of our superior make, 600 Linen Coats, white and colored. Also, Summer Cloths of every description; Vests of newest style, in great variety, besides Pants, a numberless variety, beautiful patterns.

☞CALL AT SCOTT & BALDWIN'S

Merchant Tailoring and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, Market Street.

Wilmington, March 18, 1854. 89-3mi

COPARTNERSHIP.

UNDER the name and style of RAMSEY & BRO., the undersigned have this day become Copartners in the Dry Goods, Grocery and Hardware Business, Store opposite S. T. Hawley & Son, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

M. J. RAMSEY.
N. A. RAMSEY.

RAMSEY & BRO.,
Grocers, &c.,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

KEEP constantly on hand every thing in thier line of business, and will sell at the lowest rates. Country produce bought or taken in exchange for Goods.

All orders will meet with prompt attention.
April 11, 1854. 87-tf

G. S. BUE, *Builder and Undertaker,*

IS prepared to execute contracts of from $800 to $50,000 and upwards.

Window Blinds, Sash, Glass Doors, and all kinds of ornamental and plain work warranted to give satisfaction. He may be found on inquiry at Mr. Jesse W. Powers's.

Fayetteville, April 12, 1854. 87-3mpd

2d Stock of Spring and Summer Goods.

STARR & WILLIAMS are now receiving their second Stock of Spring and Summer Dry Goods,

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, and Ready-Made Clothing,

Selected within the last two weeks by one of the firm, in the Northern Markets, at greatly reduced prices from the early part of the Season, and will be disposed of to Wholesale buyers on accommodating terms. We solicit an examination of our Goods, by Merchants buying in this Market. All orders promptly attended to.

S. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 15, 1854. 88tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received his stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every article usually to be found in a Dry Goods Store, consisting in part as follows:

Plain black and watered Silk; plaid Summer Silk; printed Jaconet and other styles of Muslins; Grenadines, Berages and Tissues; Embroidered Muslins for Evening dresses; white and colored Tarltans; good assortment Lace and other styles of Mantillas; Embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Chemizetts, Handkerchiefs, Swiss and Jaconet Edging and Inserting, of superior quality; Bonnets and Ribbons, latest style and in great variety; Sewing Silk Mitts; Umbrellas and Parasols; good assortment of Cotton Goods; bleached and brown Domestics; Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; also, Gaiter Shoes and Boots, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, Misses and Children; Gentlemen's Summer Hats; Boys' and Girls' Hats and Flats; Silk and Kid Gloves, Silk and Thread Hose, &c.

Grateful for the liberal patronage hereto received, he trusts, by strict application to business, fair dealing, and a desire to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ A New Store on Green Street, East side, few doors from the Market House.

P. SHEMWELL.
Fayetteville, April 12, 1854. 88tf

HALL & ROBINSON.
Retail Druggists and Prescriptionists.

ALWAYS on hand a supply of genuine MEDICINES, WINES and LIQUORS, for medical purposes. Family Medicines and Receipts put up to order, and Physicians' Prescriptions promptly attended to.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 15, 1854. 88Y

P. M. WALKER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
April 17, 1854 88-3m

STRAYED

FROM the Subscriber, on the 15th inst., my Bay Mare. When last heard from she was 20 miles from home, making for Fayetteville. Any person taking her up and returning her to me will be liberally rewarded.

WM. A. DICK.
April 17, 1854 88-tf

HAY.

260 BALES just received and for sale by
STEDMAN & HORNE.
April 12, 1854. 87tf

POTASH! POTASH!!

2 CASKS WHITE POTASH, just received and for sale by
J. N. SMITH,
N. W. corner Market Square.
April 11th, 1854 87-1m

PURE LIQUORS.

1 CASK each Pure French Brandy, Port and Madeira Wine, just received and for sale by
J. N. SMITH.
April 12, 1854. 87-1m

NEW STORE.
Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the people of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that they have opened a NEW STORE, containing a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Which will be sold at Northern Prices. In our Stock may be found the late styles of Ladies' DRESS GOODS; Fancy Brocaded Silks; rich figured and plain black Silk, of all prices; Lawns; French Jaconets, Muslins, and Turltans, in great variety; a very fine article of black Alpacas, Ginghams, and Prints; Piano and Table Covers. Also, a handsome lot of Embroideries, consisting of emb'd Collars, Sleeves and Chemizetts; Jaconet, Cambric and Swiss Edging and Inserting; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, emb'd ditto; a fine lot of Crape Shawls, Veils, Silk and Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Bonnets, Ribbons, Table Cloths, Irish Linen, &c.

A large lot of HATS, viz: Moleskin and Drab Beaver Hats, Straw Hats all styles; Straw Bonnets, Misses' Bonnets and Flats.

A fine lot of BOOTS and SHOES, &c.

A large assortment of JEWELRY; Gold Ear-Rings, Breast Pins, a variety of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Fobs and Vest Chains, &c.

Together with the largest and finest stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING ever before offered in this market. Fine Black Cloth Frock and Sack Coats; also fine Sattinet and green Summer Cloth Coats; a fine lot of Black Alpaca Coats. A large assortment of Pants; fine Black Doe-skin Cassimere Pants; fancy Cassimere Pants, at all prices. A fine lot of Vests; white, buff, and fancy Marseilles Vests; black Satin and fancy Silk Vests, &c.

A handsome lot of Cloths and Cassimeres; Gents fine Linen Shirts, Collars, &c.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell cheap.

SCHLOSS & McCORMICK,
Hay street.

P. S. Clothing of all kinds for Boys of from four to sixteen years old.

April 15, 1854. 88tf

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE undersigned having lately arrived from the North, wishes to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has just opened a Shop on Mumford street in the upper part of Messrs. Pier & Branin's Carriage Repository, and is now prepared to receive all orders for all kinds of House, Sign and Ornamental Painting, Graining, Paper Hanging, &c.

Persons wishing such work done will do well to call and see my specimens of workmanship.

Window Shades furnished to order; also Sashes, Blinds and Doors, at the lowest market price.

All work executed with neatness and despatch. Only give me a call; I am bound to please.

HORACE W. BLACK.
Jan'y 12, 1854. 61tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructers, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.

Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.

October 14, 1853. 36Y

Fayetteville and Wilmington

PASSENGER LINE.

STEAMER "FANNY LUTTERLOH" leaves promptly as follows: Fayetteville on Monday and Thursday morning, at 15 minutes after sun-rise, precisely; and Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 12 o'clock.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
March 27, 1854. 85tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving from New York a very large Stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Embracing nearly every article usually kept in our market. We purchase our Goods by the package, on as favorable terms as any house in the Mercantile line, and will sell them, wholesale or retail, on accommodating terms and for reasonable profits.

JOHN T. COUNCIL,
RICHARD S. CAIN,
ALEXANDER CAIN.
March 29, 1854 COUNCIL, CAIN & CO. 85tf

FOR SALE,

250 BOXES Manufactured Tobacco. We have in store a large stock of Tobacco, and expect to receive constantly from J. W. Reid and Thomas's and other factories, an assortment of qualities to enable us to furnish purchasers any quality at lowest factory prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Sept. 1853. 50tf

NEW
Spring & Summer Goods.
J. C. POE

HAS just returned from the North, and is opening a large and beautiful Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

He will not attempt to enumerate every article usually kept in such an establishment, but feels justified in saying that a visit, particularly from the Ladies, would be appreciated by him, and amply repay them for a fifty miles ride. As for SILKS and other Dress Goods, and particularly Collars, Sleeves, Chemizetts, and other Embroideries, he defies all the competition that the town of Fayetteville can show.

The subscriber feels thankful for the patronage heretofore shown him, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by being able to show the prettiest Goods, and also being disposed to sell them at as cheap a rate, either for cash or on time to punctual customers, as any other establishment in the place, he hopes to receive that trade and confidence which has enabled him to sustain such a Town as Fayetteville.

J. C. POE
March 27, 1854 85-3m

Second Stock.
PEARCE & PEMBERTON

ARE now receiving, in addition to their former Stock, a second assortment of

DRESS GOODS

Satin Striped Berages,
Colored Embroidered Robes,
Ladies Collars and Under-Sleeves,
Velvet and other Trimmings,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Cravats and Stocks,
Shirts, Collars, &c.,

EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHOLESALE TRADE
P. A P.'s, Hay Street
April 1, 1854 84tf

$25 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and safe delivery to me, or lodgment in Clinton Jail, so that I get my negro girl JENNY. She is a likely girl, of light complexion, smiles when spoken to, about five feet six or seven inches high; is supposed to be lurking about Faison's Depot, or Goshen.

WM. P. HOBBS
July 27. 15-tf

Spring Goods.

P. TAYLOR is now receiving his Stock of *Spring and Summer GOODS*, for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear.

Black and colored Gaiters, for Ladies, Misses, and Children; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Bonnets; Crockery and Glassware; Hardware; Coopers', Carpenters' and Smiths' Tools; Ploughs and Castings; Straw Cutters, &c. &c.

P. TAYLOR, Old Stand, Green St.
March 30, 1854 85-3m

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.
For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
March 30. 85tf

STEAMER HENRIETTA,

THROUGH from A. Wessell's wharf in Wilmington, to her old wharf in Fayetteville, with a sufficient number of Flats to accommodate those wishing to ship through or way freight.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville.
Sept. 9, 1853. 27tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fine Rose Wood Pianos, (Bennet & Co's, of Broadway, New York,) fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Patent Self-Swinging Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

September, 1853. 39tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS, six miles North of Fayetteville and about one mile from the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road, consisting of about **1260 acres of Land,** suited to the making of Turpentine or Timber. There are on the premises a good saw and grist mill, all in good repair and now in operation; also a dwelling, and all the necessary out-houses, in good repair.

Also, another tract of two hundred and fifty acres, on the head waters of Carver's Creek, known as the Tarry Place, on which there is a small farm, a dwelling house and other houses.

On the first named tract there are cut about twenty-five thousand Turpentine boxes, from two to four years old.

All the above lands will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on the subscriber, who will take pleasure in showing the above lands.

WM. R. BOLTON
Oct. 27, 1853. 40tf

NEW
SPING AND SUMMER GOODS
FOR 1854.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the largest and most complete assortment that he has ever called the attention of his friends and the public to; he would therefore say to all that may desire anything in his line that is FASHIONABLE and CHEAP to give him a call, as he desires to keep the "Nimble Sixpence" moving. His stock consists of a large variety of the different styles of FASHIONABLE HATS, to-wit:

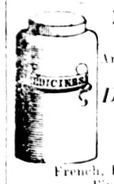
Fur, Wool, Panama, Leghorn, Canton, Pedale, Rutland, China Pearl, and Palm Leaf,
which will be sold low for CASH.

—ALSO,—

A general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, Infants, and Servants. Please call and examine before you purchase.

J. C. THOMPSON,
Market Square.
March 17, 1854. 80-tf

1854.
SPRING SUPPLY.



Drs. FOULKES & MACRAE,
Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

Are now receiving their Spring and Summer supply of

Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals,

Dye-Woods and Dye-Stuffs,
Oils, Paints, and Painters' Articles,
VARNISHES,
French, English and American Perfumery,
Fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps,
Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, Paint Brushes,
Surgical and Dental Instruments,
Trusses and Supporters of all kinds,
Pure Wines and Brandies for Medical purposes,
Extracts for Flavoring,
Choice Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c.

☞ They make their purchases for CASH, and offer goods equally as low as they can be obtained from any similar establishment in this section.

Warranted to be Fresh, Pure and Genuine.

Orders from the country promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed with regard both to price and quality.

Hay street, next door West of H. & E. J. Lilly.
March 17, 1854. 80tf

SPRING 1854.
J. JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his Spring Supply of Foreign and Domestic Goods, all of which has been purchased for CASH and by the Package will be offered at Wholesale or Retail at very low prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. On hand at all times, the best Bolting Cloths that are manufactured.—No. 2 to 10.

March 18, 1854. 80-tf

Shemwell House,
Fayetteville, N. C.,

East side Green Street, a few doors North of the Market House.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the travelling public, that he has just finished and opened his House, for the reception and entertainment of any who may wish permanent or transient Board.

His Rooms are large and comfortable, and his Table shall always be furnished with the best the market will afford. He also has good and trusty Ostlers, who will attend faithfully to that department of the business. No pains will be spared to make the so comfortable who may favor him with their patronage, a share of which is respectfully solicited. Charges shall be moderate.

P. SHEMWELL.
Feby 15, 1854. 77tf

AT THE RED SIGN.
McDonald & McMaster

HAVE just received a full and complete stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., to which they would invite the attention of the citizens and surrounding country. They will sell low for CASH, or on time to punctual customers. They purchased their Goods for cash, and this will enable them to sell low. They have facilities that many houses have not: they have agents established in Baltimore and New York, who always advise them of any change in articles in their lines, and who purchase only when large discounts be had. We keep always on hand a splendid assortment of Foreign and domestic Liquors, Loaf, Crushed and Brown Sugars, Rio, Java and Laguira Coffees, Green, Hyson and Black Teas, New Orleans and Cuba Molasses, Table and Sack Salt, Bacon, Lard, Mess Pork, Mess Beef, Smoked Beef, Dryed Venison, No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Meal, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Candles, Cigarros, Soleratus, Indigo, Madder, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Epsom Salts, Saltpetre, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware, and a variety of other goods.

They take this method of thanking the community and their country friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them; and intend, by selling goods low, to increase their former trade—always keeping in view that a nimble sixpence is worth a clow shilling.

Yellow Building, between the Market House and the Bank of the State, Gillespie Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 21, 1854. 78tf

Goods! Goods!

We have opened our Store in Campbellton. We offer low for cash or barter, DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

JESSUP & CO.
March 1, 1854 76tf

Turpentine! Turpentine!

We want to buy Turpentine, delivered at our Still in Campbellton.

JESSUP & CO.
March 1, 1854 76tf

Staves! Staves!

☞ We want to buy Spirits Barrel STAVES. Will pay the highest Cash prices.

JESSUP & CO.
March 1, 1854. 76tf

Pure East India Castor Oil.

WE have just received a supply of Pure East India CASTOR OIL, without taste or smell, first introduced by us into this market last Spring.

FOULKES & MACRAE.
March 17, 1854 80tf

Just Received and for Sale,

20 BBLS. No. 3 MACKEREL
10 kits No. 1 "
10 " " Salmon,
200 lbs. Cod Fish,
20 boxes Cheese,
5 " Adamantine Candles,
20 " Tallow "
5 " No. 1 Soap,
10 " Soda Crackers,
2 hhds. Brown Sugar,
5 bbls. Crushed and Granulated Sugar,
Buckwheat Flour in 25 lb. sacks,
Pickles, Rice, Saleratus, and Yeast Powders,

ALSO—3 dozen Turpentine Axes. By
W. H. CARVER.
Feb'y 7, 1854. 69tf

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned having gone into the FANCY DRY GOODS this Spring, are now prepared to offer great inducements to purchasers at wholesale or retail. Our Stock has been selected with a view of selling to the Retail Trade of this place and vicinity, and will be sold as cheap as Goods can be offered in the State.

We have a great variety of FINE DRESSES and DRESS TRIMMINGS, viz: Fine plaid, plain Brocade and Black Silks, Marabeux Brocade Grenadine, printed Barege, plain do, plain Tissues, Organdies, French Jaconets, Ginghams. Also, French Collars; Chemisetts; Undersleeves; Handkerchiefs; Gloves of all kinds; fine white Crape Shawls; embroidered and plain Mantillas; Silk and Lace Edgings and Insertings; Infants' Waists; Velvet Ribbons and Fringes; Bonnets, Straw and Silk; Misses' Hats, trimmed and plain; Bonnet Ribbons, Artificials and Tabs. A good selection of Ladies' Shoes, Gaiters and Buskins, and Children's Shoes of all kinds.

For Gentlemen and Youths—A large stock of Ready-made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Linen Drills, Hats, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas, all of the best material.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine our Stock before making their purchases, as we are determined to sell Cheap.

W. F. & E. F. MOORE.
March 20, 1854. 80tf

Carthage Hotel.

HAVING recently purchased the above Establishment from Malcom Kelly, Esq., I am now prepared to entertain in a comfortable manner those who may give me a call. Having ample Stables, good Ostlers, and a disposition to accommodate, I trust I shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor me with their patronage.

H. C. McLEAN.
Carthage, Dec. 5, 1853. 57tf

Randolph Sheeting and Cotton Yarn,

For sale by WORTH & ELLIOTT.
April 1853. 87tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.
Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

CHINA, GLASS, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscriber is now receiving his Spring supply of the above Goods, comprising a general assortment for the COUNTRY TRADE, which he offers upon terms that will not fail to please. Goods packed as well as in any market in the United States.

Country Merchants would do well to purchase their Crockery first, in order to give the seller time to pack it well and soon enough.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
March 29, 1854. 80-3m

A Woman to hire out until 1st Jan'y

1855. Apply to J. H. ROBERTS.
March 13, 1854. 78tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have in store and for sale cheap, a general Stock of

Groceries, Heavy Hardware, Hollow-ware, Iron, Steel, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmiths' and Turpentine Tools, Brooms, Buckets, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs,

and in fact almost anything that can be mentioned in our line.

Our friends will do well to give us a call before purchasing.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

☞ Just received 10 hhds. new crop Molasses.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO.

New brick store east side Gillespie street, third door from the Market.
March 18, 1854. 80tf

New Goods.

THE subscribers are now receiving into Store, a large and general

STOCK OF GOODS,

Which will be sold at wholesale or retail at small profits. Their Stock embraces

St. Croix, Porto Rico, Muscovado, and New Orleans Brown Sugars; A, B, and C Coffee Sugars; Loaf, Crushed and Powdered do; fine and common Teas; Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffees; Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Alum, Epsom Salts; Brimstone; Indigo, Madder; Adamantine and Sperm Candles; Snuff; S. C. Soda; Ground Mustard; Fancy and Bar Soaps; Camphor, Borax; Cider Vinegar, Mackerel, in bbls., half-bbls., and kits; Mess Pork; Molasses, Syrup; Sack Salt; Broad and Club Axes, Turpentine Axes, Hackers, Scrapers and Dippers; Pocket and Table Cutlery; Shovels, Spades and Forks; broad and common bar Iron, Steel, Nails, and Spikes; Weeding Hoes; Hollow ware, large assortment; Blacksmith Tools; Ploughs, Corn Shellers, and Straw Cutters; Hats, Shoes, and Domestic Dry Goods; with almost every thing usually to be found in this market.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Feby 16, 1854. 72tf

☞ The office of the Cape Fear Steamboat Company is kept in the above building.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Agent.

STEDMAN & HORNE,
Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing; a great many articles in the ladies' line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.

March 30, 1854. 81tf

To the Freighting Public.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Co.'s now prepared with the following Boats:

Str. DOUGLASS.
Str. BROTHERS.
Tow Boat STEVENSTON.
D. LEWIS.
ALFRED ELLIS.
JAS. CASSIDEY.
KINGSBURY, and
ELIZA McDANIEL,

to transport all Naval Stores, Produce and other Freight intrusted to their care, with as much despatch as any other line of Boats on the River. They are provided with suitable Wharf and Ware-House accommodations to do a general business, and hope by strict attention to the interest of shippers, to meet a share of public patronage.

J. S. BANKS, Agt.,
Fayetteville.
JNO. BANKS, Agt.
at Wilmington.
Sept. 10, 1853. 29tf

FAYETTEVILLE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is now organised and prepared to receive applications for Insurance, on as favorable terms as other Companies.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY LILLY,	AVON E. HALL,
H. L. MYROVER,	J. G. SHEPHERD,
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,	WM. WARDEN,
JOHN H. COOK,	S. T. HAWLEY,
D. A. RAY,	JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
A. A. McKETHAN,	C. BENBOW,
GEO. McNEILL,	WM. McLAURIN,
NATHAN A. STEDMAN,	WM. McINTYRE.
JAMES KYLE.	

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
GEO. McNEILL, }
JOHN H. COOK, } Executive Committee.
JAS. KYLE, }

The plan of MUTUAL INSURANCE must commend itself to our community, for it can be demonstrated that we have saved within the last six years upwards of $30,000 by insurance in the North Carolina Mutual Company: that is, we should have paid to have kept the same insurance in the foreign joint stock companies that sum more than we have actually paid: and yet the North Carolina Mutual Company has received between $5000 and $6000 more from our community than it has paid out for losses here,—showing that we are favorably situated, as compared with other places in the State, for Insurance.

Our Company has gone into operation favorably, having the day we organised applications to the amount of $116,000, and the Company is now placed upon a firm footing.

Any Director, authorised Agent, or Secretary, may receive Applications, but they will not be binding until approved by the Executive Committee or the Board.

☞ GEO. W. LAWRENCE is appointed General Agent of the Company. We invite applications.

GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.
Feb'y 7, 1853. 66tf

JOHN I. SMITH,
WHOLESALE
UMBRELLA
AND
PARASOL
Manufacturer,
234 and 236
BROADWAY, New York,
(NEXT DOOR TO THE BROADWAY BANK,)

Is now prepared to offer the MERCHANTS visiting the city to buy their Spring goods, the

LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL
assortment of
Umbrellas and Parasols,

to be found in Europe or America. You are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock

Before Purchasing.

N. B. Please cut out this card and put it in your memorandum book for reference.

JOHN I. SMITH,
Manufacturer.
70-3mpd]

PEARCE & PEMBERTON,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders.

B. F. PEARCE.] (69tf) [T. H. PEMBERTON.

Office of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

STOCK FOR SALE.

THE stock of the following persons in the C. F. & D. R. N. Company will be sold on Tuesday the 9th May next, at the Court House in Pittsboro'—said subscribers having failed to pay their subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company.

By order of the Board, all creditors of the Company, who may be purchasers of Stock will be allowed to discount the amount of their claims in payment of their purchase.

SUBCRIBERS' NAMES.	NO. SHARES.	SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.	NO. SHARES.
J. H. Rothwell	1	Brooks Harris	10
A. B. Rothwell	1	J. J. Palmer	7
W. O. Jeffreys	1	A. B. McFadyen	1
P. Geard	1	E. H. Straughan	1
Andrew Vestal	1	Harris Tysor	10
C. C. Tally	1	R. Maxwell	2
O. Andrews	1	Samuel Berry	1
James Hutton	2	John Gafford	1
A. N. Betts	1	B. W. Berry	1
William Watson	5	B. W. Thomas	1
William Smith	1	Jordan Watson	1
James McGary	1	Elisha J. Pipkin	1
E. B. Drake	1	Joab Cheek	2½
W. F. Collins	5	R. N. Buie	2
O. W. Lindley	1	Henry J. Thomas	1
Nicholas Marks	1	John Glass	1
Thomas B. Long	2	Wm. C. Campbell	2
B. J. Hackney	2	Thomas Munroe	1
L. B. Petty	1	James Brown	1
James D Pullen	10	D M Sinclair	3
G W Hight	1	H C Belden	1
James Brown	1	Arch'd McDougald	1
John W Lane	1	D Cashwell	1
George Wilcox	7	Christ'r H Munroe	3
John W Hooker	5	A D McLean	5
G M Brazier	5	Henry Nutt	10
M C Gardner	5	W C Howard	2
John A McDonald	2	G W Davis	1
J M Walker	1	J Northrop	4
W H Hughes	1	George R French	1
Charles Bright	5	Spence McClenahan	10
Miles Costin	2	John Harman	2
Owen Holmes	2	John Emmerson	3
D J Gilbert	1	C N Dibble	2
George W Newby	2	Jonathan Lamb	1
Wm Hays	2	E N McKeithen	1
Allen McLean	1	G & C Bradley	1
John A Williams	5		

By order of the Board,
HENRY A. LONDON, Treasurer.
Pittsborough, March 22, 1854. 83-4s

PERUVIAN GUANO.

WE have received a large supply of PERUVIAN GUANO, which we offer at lowest market price.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Jan'y 1854. 59tf

CORN.

1500 BUSHELS COUNTRY CORN in store, for sale
W. H. LUTTERLOH
Jan'y 18, 1854 63tf

Who would have thought it?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!
Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

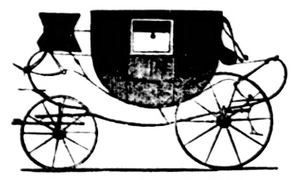
One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.
JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

THE Subscriber will receive proposals for 100,000 lbs. of Cotton Batting or Wadding. Also, for 3,000,000 (three millions) of Reeds from 3 to 3½ feet long, and also, 10,000 (ten thousand) pounds of good clean Corn Shucks, in stated quantities. For further particulars inquire of

R. W. HENRY.
J. HENRY.
Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1853. 44-tf

BUTTER!

A NEW SUPPLY, just received.

GEO. McNEILL.
Jan'y 30. 66tf

LOOK AT THIS!

THE subscriber is prepared and qualified to despatch all orders for Paper Hanging, having on hand a fine assortment; among which may be found the Oak and Marble patterns. He also carries on the Mattress-making and Painting, of all descriptions. Call on him at No. 7 Green street.

R. W. HENRY.
Jan'y 16, 1854. 62tf

$500 Reward!

I WILL give Five Hundred Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person of conveying my Negroes, ISAAC and NANCY, away for the purpose of selling them, or aiding them to escape to a free State. Or I will give Two Hundred Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring them.

Isaac is a very likely boy, about 6 feet 2 inches high, dark complected, about 27 years old, and weighs about 175 pounds.

Nancy is dark complected, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very stout and likely.

Said Negroes were purchased from Col. A. S. McKay of Richmond county, near Floral College, and are supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Hoctor McEachern's, in Robeson county, N. C., as they have relations in that section of country.

LIGHT TOWNSEND.
Bennettsville, S. C., Feb'y 2, 1854. 68-tf

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Grady & Monk is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by them at their old stand.

A. J. GRADY.
April 11th, 1854. J. M. MONK.

FURTHER NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up our old business as soon as possible, we now offer for sale at very low prices for cash our entire stock of goods consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Liquors, etc. Persons having claims against the concern will please hand them in, and those indebted to us are requested to settle the same as soon as possible,

A. J. GRADY.
J. M. MONK.
Wilmington, April 12, 1854. 88-3m

WANTED.

A Good Turpentine Distiller to act at Kyle's Landing. Liberal price will be paid.

R. F. MURPHY.
April 12, 1854. 87-tf

DRY GOODS,
At Floral College.

McARN & LILLY are receiving a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the above place, embracing some of the finest, richest and most beautiful styles of the season, selected by one of the firm, an experienced buyer, and well acquainted with the place and neighborhood, thus enabling him the better to adapt his purchases to the market. The stock is entirely new, and will not be surpassed by any of the neighboring towns as regards quality, style and price, and will be found much more attractive than is generally found in a country store. An enumeration of the Goods would occupy too much space. It is only necessary to say that almost any article in their line may be found in their store.

E. LILLY,
Acting Partner.
Sept. 27, 1853. 52tf

Rags! Rags! Rags!

1000 TONS OF RAGS WANTED in bales or small quantities, for which the highest market price will be paid by

P. A. SERVER & CO.
16 Commerce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
March 13, 1854. 82-6mpd

$25 REWARD.

ON the 1st day of January, 1853, I hired a Boy named Robert to John A. Williams, Esq., and some time in February following he left Mr. Williams, and I had reason to believe was lurking in the Neighborhood of Fayetteville, but now I believe he has been kidnapped or decoyed by some villain. Said Boy is a black complexion, is between 13 and 14 years old, is an active good looking little fellow, and no doubt can tell a very plausible tale. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail, that I get him again, or $50 if arrested out of the State, so that I get him.

JAS. EVANS, Guardian.
March 4, 1854. 75tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of such stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than to be made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.
Band shop near Jesse Walker's Mill, Deep River.
These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
March 3, 1854. 75-tf

$75 Reward.

WE will pay Seventy-five Dollars Reward for the apprehension and delivery of a Negro Boy named BILL, purchased of Dr. Foust, Randolph county, N. C., and raised by John Goldston, Chatham county, N. C. It is supposed he is lurking in the neighborhood of said Goldston's, or in the neighborhood of a Mr. Jones, who has his father in his employ, engaged in the Turpentine business in Moore or Cumberland counties. Said negro is about 18 years of age, dark complexion, weighs about 140 lbs., about five feet two or six inches high. Said negro ran away about the 15th or 20th of October 1852. We will pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of Bill in Jail, so that we get him, or his delivery to us 12 miles South West of Yanceyville, Caswell county, N. C.

JAS. K. PINNIX & CO.
Dec. 2, 1853. 52-tf

NORTH CAROLINA,
Cumberland County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sess